DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Cooler and fair, variable winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,538. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT { In Greater New York and Jersey City. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 76¼c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 41⅛c; cash cotton, 7 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—A Boer commando has been shelling Mafeking for two days. Some of the houses are reported on fire, but the women and children were given ample time to escape. The cordon around Kimberley is being drawn closer. The Boers occupy Windsorton, forty miles to the north. Gen. Yule's column arrived at Ladysmith at noon yesterday, unmolested. His wounded were left at Dundee. Details of the battle of Rietfontein show that the Boers were driven from ridge to ridge by the British, and finally retreated. The Boer report on the battle at Dundee on Friday has been received. Ten truckloads of British prisoners and nine officers have arrived at Pretoria, where, it is said, the officers will be paroled. The Boer report of losses shows 100 killed or wounded and 200 missing. Gen. Symons, who was wounded in the battle of Dundee, is dead. Two British transports have arrived in South Africa. More troops are to sail next month. Lord Parncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, yesterday for the first time took his seat in the House of Lords. The critical condition in the Indian cotton industry is exciting considerable interest. Mr. Peartree, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, was yesterday made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The report that Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché at London, is about to be recalled, is received with astonishment in London. Two new cases of bubonic plague have broken out at Santos.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 3.

The Citizens' Union has prepared an appeal for campaign funds, copies of which will be mailed to 10,000 voters.

The Collins and Murphy factions in Boston's Mayoralty fight came to blows in the City Committee's headquarters yesterday.

It was reported in Boston yesterday that ex-President Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad would be reelected to his old position.

Ex-Police Superintendent Byrnes visited Tammany headquarters and consulted with John F. Carroll in regard to alleged Republican registration frauds.

Tammany Hall ratified the Democratic ticket last night, and the Republican State Administration, the Mazet Investigation, and Superintendent McCullagh's power at the polls were fiercely denounced.

James Shevlin, the active Democratic leader in Kings County, called at the Democratic State headquarters, thus giving a denial to reports that he was not in sympathy with the new Executive Committee. According to reports to the committee a Democratic gain of one Assemblyman in Monroe County is probable.

Page 4.

The new steamer Ponce, from New York Oct. 19, is two days late in arriving at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The yacht Columbia will go abroad to contest for race trophies on the other side of the Atlantic. Capt. Barr will command her.

Page 5.

The Rev. Dr. Lobdel died at Buffalo yesterday from a quantity of laudanum taken to relieve insomnia.

Miss Helen Miller Gould has given $6,000 to the League for Social Service, to be used in a crusade against Mormonism.

Page 7.

General Managers of roads centering at Chicago met yesterday to devise means to relieve the car famine.

During the coming year the issuance of passes on the railways is to be much curtailed, and is to be lodged in the hands of an Executive Committee, which will act on all outside requests.

Page 8.

Columbia University eleven played a fast, aggressive practice game yesterday, that gave promise of a good showing against Yale.

Page 11.

A new locomotive, which is the largest ever constructed and capable of hauling 2,000 tons of freight, has just been completed for the Illinois Central Railroad by the Brooks Locomotive Works.

Page 14.

An average offer of 107.30 was received yesterday for an issue of city bonds of $2,877,107.

Changes are being made in the publishing house of Harper & Brothers. The Round Table has been dropped.

Brig. Gen. Butt has retained Col. Bacon as his counsel in the action he is about to take against Major Gen. Roe.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 4.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 12.

TRAIN SMASHED TROLLEY CAR.

One Man Killed, Two Fatally Hurt, and Twenty Others Injured on a Detroit Suburban Line.

DETROIT, Oct. 27.—Shortly before midnight car No. 15 of the Mount Clemens Rapid Railway suburban electric line was struck by a Michigan Central freight train at the corner of Gratiot and Bellevue Avenues, killing Conductor Schneider and injuring twenty-two men and women, two of them fatally. The suburban car was filled with the regular theatre load bound for Mount Clemens. Between twenty-five and thirty passengers were thrown violently from their seats as the heavy train threw the car from the track and crushed it against an adjoining building. Conductor Schneider was just mounting the rear step and was instantly crushed to death between the car and a telephone pole.

Motorman Dowling, who escaped with slight injuries, saw the approaching train, but the brakes of the trolley car failed to hold on the slippery track. The train was going slowly, as the crossing is a dangerous one, and only this saved all the passengers from death.

The pecuniary loss amounts to about $5,000.

CONVENTION'S ODD MISTAKE.

Washington Irving, Nominated for Democratic Assemblyman, Is a Republican and Declines.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Democratic County Convention, which was held at Orange last night, made a funny mistake. In nominating the eleven candidates for Assembly the convention followed the district plan, and when the representatives from an imaginary district agreed upon a man the rest of the delegates voted for him.

The representatives of the Millburn, Short Hills, South Orange imaginary district placed before the convention the name of Washington Irving for its representative in the Assembly. This was looked upon by the city representatives as good politics, for Capt. Irving has been at the head of the Naval Reserve in the eastern part of the State, and served with distinction during the Spanish war. His war record offered a chance for the stump speakers. Accordingly he was nominated with more acclaim than the others for similar offices.

To-day, from his office in New York, Mr. Irving wired to the local newspapers as follows: "I see by the papers that I was nominated for Assembly from the Millburn District by the Democratic Convention last night. The nomination was entirely unauthorized. I am supporting the Republican ticket "W. IRVING."

Some Democrat will now be nominated by the committee appointed to fill vacancies.

Evans' Ale, Everywhere— Clubs, cafés, chop-houses, hotels, restaurants.—Adv.

GEN. WHITE MAY ATTACK THE BOERS

Reported that Strong Reinforcements Are Being Sent Him.

MAFEKING WAS SHELLED TWICE

Ample Time Given the Women and Children to Leave.

Boers Occupy Windsorton, North of Kimberley — Gen. Yule's Column Arrives at Ladysmith Unmolested — Dundee Refugees in Sad Plight.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Gen. Sir George Stewart White, according to a dispatch from Cape Town to The Daily Mail, will attack the Orange Free State forces in Natal as soon as Gen. Yule's men have rested. Strong British reinforcements are being sent up from the Cape.

The official announcement of the joining of Gen. White and Gen. Yule has come as a great relief, and all the more so in view of the fact that later dispatches have shown that only the incapacity of the Intelligence Department of the Boers saved Gen. Yule's column from a great disaster.

It seems that on Friday night Dundee was full of alarms. Heavy firing was heard at 1 o'clock, and again at 4. A severe thunderstorm soon after stopped the Boer cannonade.

Saturday passed in the same anxious manner, in momentary expectation of an attack. The British finally evacuated, taking all that they could, but leaving plenty behind for the Boers to loot.

The appointments of the Boer hospital at Dundee are described as very inadequate and primitive. The Boers themselves, in the absence of a nursing staff, get only scant attention.

It is reported that Sir William Penn Symons died on Wednesday, not yesterday, and was buried at Dundee yesterday.

Gen. Yule's column had a very exhausting march, chiefly, it is believed, by night. The reason for a night march is not given, but it was probably a fear of Boer surprises. The heavy rains and mist hampered the march, but were perhaps the means of saving Gen. Yule from molestation. It took the column twenty-four hours to cover the last sixteen miles.

The only news this morning consists of more detailed accounts of the battles already reported. A correspondent who visited the hospital at Ladysmith, where the Boers wounded at Elandslaagte who were captured are being tended, reports that Gen. Jan Kock, who was badly wounded in the thigh and shoulder, said that the advance of the patrol under Commandant Pienar without guns was simply with the object of cutting the railway, and that this body was subsequently reinforced without Gen. Joubert's orders. Gen. Viljoen accompanying them. The latter was killed early in the fight.

According to another correspondent, the Boers say that Gen. Mock, during the battle, read his Bible and prayed for victory. His brother, two sons, and a nephew were all wounded and taken prisoners. Col. Schiel of the German Corps, and Commandant Pretorius were both severely wounded. Many prominent Boers are not yet accounted for.

Philip Kock says the Boers suffered most from "soldiers in little clothes, half men and half women," meaning the Gordon Highlanders, and in the charge of the Fifth Lancers. They say also that the two quick-firing guns captured by the Devonshire Regiment are those that were taken from the Jameson raiders.

Col. Schiel assured a correspondent that nothing could stand against the accuracy of the British field guns, which repeatedly drove the Transvaal gunners from their embrasures. The British infantry fire was also, he said, a complete surprise to the Boers, who were confident of their ability to master any infantry attack.

One Elandslaagte correspondent expresses the belief that the British killed fewer Boers than might have been expected, considering the heavy fire of the British artillery.

The bullet of the Boer Mauser, it appears, makes a clean, healthy wound where it passes out. No operations for extraction have been necessary at the Ladysmith hospital.

With regard to the western frontier, it is reported that President Steyn recently visited a force of 2,000 Boers encamped ten miles south of Kimberley.

The war is having its natural effect in Cape Colony. Everything is at famine prices, and horseflesh is at a tremendous premium.

A Dutch circular is being secretly circulated in the Burghersdorp district, appealing to the Dutch to stand shoulder to shoulder against "the tyrant who never keeps faith."

BOERS SHELL MAFEKING.

Cordon Around Kimberley Being Drawn Closer—Boers Occupy Windsorton Without Opposition.

PRETORIA, Oct. 25, (via Lorenzo Marques.)—The shelling of Mafeking was resumed at daybreak this morning.

Several houses in the town are in flames.

The bombardment by Gen. Cronje's commando began yesterday.

Ample time was given the women and children to leave the town.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News says it is reported there from private sources that the British issued from Mafeking on Saturday last and surrounded and captured 240 Boers.

The cordon around Kimberley is drawing closer, but hopes are expressed that a flying column will shortly be sent to its relief.

The Boers have occupied Windsorton, an unprotected town on the Vaal River, about forty miles north of Kimberley. The Magistrate, with the consent of the inhabitants, surrendered on demand, conditional upon the lives and properties of the people being respected. It is alleged, however, that the Boers refused to respect the property of absentees.

It is believed that a number of officers who were supposed to be on furlough, have joined Col. Baden-Powell.

GEN. YULE'S COLUMN SAFE.

It Reached Ladysmith at Noon Yesterday Unmolested—Wounded Were Left at Dundee.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The War Office to-day received the following telegrams from Gen. White.

"LADYSMITH, Oct. 25.—Brig. Gen. Yule's force has left Dundee with the view of concentration at Ladysmith. To avoid the risk of life which a long march would have entailed the wounded were left at Dundee, under medical supervision."

"LADYSMITH, Oct. 26—12:40 P. M.—Gen. Yule's column has just marched in here after a very hard march during a night of exceptionally heavy rain. The men, though done up, are in good spirits and only want a rest. The enemy did not molest them."

A special dispatch from Glencoe Camp, dated Oct. 23, says:

"After the victory Friday the British imagined they were free from further molestation for some days, but they soon found that the earlier reports of a sweeping success were exaggerated. The reported capture of all the Boer guns was incorrect, the burghers succeeding in removing some of them before the British carried the hill, leaving only the riflemen behind to cover their retreat.

"On Saturday news was received of the approach of Gen. Joubert's main column, threatening Dundee. Gen. Yule quickly recognized the impossibility of defending both Dundee and Glencoe against such superiority of numbers, sent word to Ladysmith of his dangerous situation, and ordered the evacuation of Dundee. Most of the inhabitants went southward on Saturday.

"The British camp was also removed in anticipation of an attack on Dundee, which commenced with long-range firing by the big guns at daybreak Sunday. The Boers made excellent practice, and the shells from a forty-pounder occupying the Impati Mountains dropped in and around the town.

"In the meanwhile the British had reached Glencoe in safety. There orders reached Gen. Yule on Monday to fall back on Ladysmith. At the same time he was informed that a large force was awaiting at Elandslaagte to assist his retirement. Glencoe Camp accordingly was quietly evacuated.

"The precarious position of the British was not known to the Boers."

LADYSMITH, Oct. 26.—Gen. Yule's brigade arrived here early this morning, and was received with great enthusiasm. The column left Sunday's River Valley at 6 o'clock last evening in a heavy rain, which continued throughout the march.

In spite of the great fatigue of the men, the retreat was effected in masterly fashion, Gen. Yule completely out-manoeuvring the enemy.

The service rendered by the Colonial guides deserves special mention.

Part of the bridge ever Sunday's River was destroyed to prevent the possibility of the enemy transporting guns.

JOUBERT INCREASING HIS FORCE.

Reported that Every Train from the Transvaal Brought Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Daily Mail prints the following dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal:

"One of the Dundee people just arrived here says that all day Saturday trains were arriving at Commandant General Joubert's headquarters at Dannhauser from the Transvaal border, bringing Boers, and that there must have been 10,000 in the hills around Dundee.

"The natives report that the Boers took sixteen wagons laden with their dead from the field of the first battle at Glencoe. Among the killed were several Natal Dutch.

"A sad feature of the engagement was that three Englishmen, who were impressed at Krigersdorp, fought with the enemy, one of them being killed. The others, greatly affected, said they were compelled to fight."

REFUGEES FROM DUNDEE.

Tramp Forty Miles to Nearest Town and Arrive in Bad Plight.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated Oct. 24:

"Residents of Dundee had a weary tramp of forty miles to the nearest town, where they arrived in a pitiable plight, having lost everything. The refugees included Harry Escombe, former Premier of Natal, and the Dundee Magistrate.

"The Pietermaritzburg Defense Corps paraded to-day, and was assigned a position in case of attack."

THE BATTLE OF RIETFONTEIN.

Boers Were Driven from Ridge to Ridge by the British Troops and Finally Retreated.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Details of the fighting at Rietfontein are coming in slowly. A special dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Oct. 24, filed after the fight, says:

"On discovery that the Boers were massed to the westward of the main road to Dundee an attempt was made by a train to recover the body of Col. Scott-Chisholme, killed at Elandslaagte. The train was fired upon and obliged to retire, and Gen. White moved out to attack the Boers, believed to be Free Staters, who should have joined the Transvaalers at Elandslaagte. Gen. White commanded personally.

"The Fifth Lancers were placed on either flank. They first came in touch with the Boers below Modderspruit, where 1,500 burghers occupied a strong ridge, whence they opened fire at 1,200 yards, hitting several of the British. In the meanwhile, the Hussars and Natal Carbineers advanced unscathed through an opening in the ridge under the fire of a Boer gun, while the Imperial Light Horse took part of the crest of the ridge, the Boers retiring.

"At about 9, however, a Boer gun stationed in the crest of Matawanaskop opened fire with great accuracy on the main force, which, in the meantime, had come up, but the shells failed to explode, and the British artillery silenced the opposition. The whole British force then advanced, and the action became general.

BRITISH CROSS THE FIRE ZONE.

"A large body of Boers occupied strong positions at Matawanaskop and the precipitous ridges surrounding it. The British guns shelled the positions, and the infantry advanced under cover of the fire. The Gloucesters and Devons crossed a fearful fire zone beneath Tuitanyoni Hill, whence the Boers poured a withering fire with such effect that thirty of the attackers dropped within a distance of 200 yards. Seeing the peril of the Devons and Gloucesters, Gen. White dispatched the Carbineers and Liverpools to take the enemy in the rear.

"A fierce rifle and artillery duel was maintained for some time. The British Maxims rattled, but the Boers, under cover of the rocks, remained cool and replied with an incessant rifle fire. The British artillery swept the face of the hill, and at length the shells became so destructive that the Boers retreated to another ridge, whence they were dislodged by the Volunteers in the face of a galling fire. The Boers soon re-formed and took up a position on another ridge, but the Volunteers dashed across the intervening plateau, again rushed the Boer position, and drove them back to the main force, occupying Matawanaskop. The British then shelled the latter until clusters of Boers were seen leaving and retreating westward, when the engagement closed."

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The official report from Ladysmith, dated Oct. 25, was issued by the War Office to-day. It is as follows:

"Yesterday Sir George White, having ascertained by a previous reconnoissance that the Free State forces had moved eastward from Bester's Station, and were attempting to gain the road from Ladysmith to the north, moved out in the direction of Elandslaagte, with the Fifth Lancers, Nineteenth Hussars, Imperial Light Horse, Natal Mounted Volunteers, two field batteries, one mountain battery, and a brigade of infantry.

"The enemy posted a battery two miles south of Modderspruit and opened with infantry fire at long range on the British advance guard, consisting of the Nineteenth Hussars. This was followed by artillery fire directed with considerable accuracy against the British guns.

"An action lasting six hours ensued at Rietfontein Farm, and the enemy were driven from the hills commanding the roads. Gen. White's object being accomplished, the column returned to Ladysmith.

"The enemy is believed to have suffered Several Boers own officially that they lost over 100 killed at Elandslaagte. Three hundred prisoners, wounded and unwounded, are in the hands of the British, including several of high position. The Transvaal force defeated at Elandslaagte was the Johannesburg Corps.

"In the action at Elandslaagte, Oct. 21, the Johannesburg force, with a detachment of the German Corps, was completely broken up."

Other accounts dwell on the severity of the rifle fire at Rietfontein. They say that when the Boers finally retreated the Lancers cut them off from their horses and inflicted severe loss on them. The retreat, it is added, ended in a general rout.

THE FIGHT ON THE NORTH BORDER.

Boers Lost Six Killed and Four Prisoners at Rhodes's Drift.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 26.—According to a dispatch received here from Pretoria, in the engagement between the British forces under Col. Plumer and the Boers at Rhodes's Drift, six Boers were killed and four were made prisoners.

BOER REPORT ON FIRST BATTLE

Ten Truckloads of British Prisoners, Including Nine Officers, Safely Delivered at Pretoria.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Several delayed dispatches from Pretoria arrived here this morning via Lorenzo Marques. Among them are the following:

PRETORIA, Oct. 21.—Friday's fight at Dundee started at 5 in the morning and lasted until 2 in the afternoon. The burghers, under Gen. Meyer, took up a strong position, but were compelled to retire to their laager after capturing a Maxim. The fighting was resumed at 10 this morning in the neighborhood of Glencoe and Dundee. Several Boer forces were engaged. The fighting was distinctly heard at Dannhauser.

PRETORIA, Oct. 21.—Newcastle is under martial law. The town is quiet. The farmers within a radius of three miles have been called upon to give an inventory of their stock in case it is required, and the citizens have been ordered to give up their arms. About three hundred complied. Guards are protecting property.

PRETORIA, Oct. 22.—The British prisoners captured Friday near Dundee were entrained at Dannhauser. They filled ten trucks. The officers traveled first-class, and a separate van was provided for two wounded officers. An enormous crowd assembled at the station here to witness their arrival, but there was no demonstration. When they alighted the prisoners were received with funereal silence upon the part of the crowd. The greatest order and decorum prevailed while they were traversing the streets.

The wounded were taken to the hospital, while the other officers and men were marched to the race course, escorted by mounted burghers, and were encamped on the spot where Jameson's troopers were confined. The officers, Lieut. Col. Moller, Major Greville, and Capt. Pollock of the Eighteenth Hussars, and Capt. Lonsdale, Lieut. Le Messurier, Lieut. Jarvice, Lieut. Grimshaw, Lieut. Majendie, and Lieut. Sohre of the Dublin Fusiliers looked in good health. They are quartered in a building apart from the men. On giving their parole they will be allowed the freedom of the whole inclosure.

The men appear indifferent and spend most of their time smoking. They sleep in the grand stand.

SECOND ELANDSLAAGTE FIGHT.

Boer Commander Reports Loss of Fourteen Men on Tuesday.

PRETORIA, Oct. 25.—Gen. Joubert reports that Gen. Cronje, commanding the Free State and Winburg forces, had an engagement yesterday with the British at Elandslaagte. It started at 9 o'clock, and lasted seven hours.

Nine burghers were wounded and six were killed.

All the British retired to Ladysmith.

BOERS REPORT THEIR LOSSES.

At Battle of Elandslaagte 100 Killed or Wounded, 200 Missing.

PRETORIA, Oct. 22.—The Johannesburg Burghers Hollander Corps has had a heavy engagement at Elandslaagte. The battle lasted twelve hours against heavy odds. Two hundred are missing, and about 100 burghers are dead or wounded.

BOER DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Alleged That the Former Were Buried and Latter Carried Off at Once.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A belated dispatch sent from Glencoe camp on the night of the battle in that vicinity admits that few Boer dead and wounded were found on the field, and attempts to explain this by saying:

"Throughout the fight the Boers, in accordance with their custom, buried their dead and carried off their wounded immediately after they fell, those left representing only the casualties during the last moments of the fighting. Even their disabled cannon had been removed, although broken pieces of them could be seen lying about."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WOUNDED.

British Have an Ample Stock of Medicines—More to be Sent at Once.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—During the course of a reply relative to the arrangements made for the care of the wounded, Mr. Wyndham said there were ample stocks of medicines, &c., with all the British forces, but, possibly, if they were forced to care for many Boers, the British resources would be strained, and the Government was making provision for this contingency.

On Oct. 23, in addition, three Boer doctors, with assistants, arrived at Ladysmith, and the Boer wounded were placed in the Dutch Church in their charge. These doctors expressed gratitude and satisfaction at the unexpected arrangements for the comfort and welfare of the wounded.

EX-STATE ATTORNEY KOSTER DEAD.

At One Time Barney Barnato's Partner—German Force Destroyed.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 23.—Ex-State Attorney Koster, the defender of Von Veltheim, the murderer of Woolf Joel, at one time the partner of the late Barney Barnato, was among the killed at Elandslaagte. It is said here that Col. Schiel's German force was almost annihilated at that batle.

GEN. SYMONS DEAD.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The death of Gen. William Penn Symons, the British commander at Glencoe, who was shot in the stomach in the battle with the Boers there Oct. 20, was officially announced in the House of Commons to-day.

In making the announcement the Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, George Wyndham, said: "The news was considerately sent to Gen. White by Gen. Joubert."

Major Gen. Sir William Penn Symons, Knight Commander of the Bath, was the son of a Cornish country gentleman, the late William Symons of Hatt. He was born at Hatt, July 17, 1843, and was educated privately with a view to entering the Royal Military Academy. After passing through the academy he entered the army in 1863, as a subaltern of a line regiment, the South Wales Borders, or Twenty-fourth Foot. Promotion came slowly to him at first. It was not until the Zulu war of 1878-9 that he reached higher rank than that of Captain. The only service that he had seen before then was in the little expedition against the Galekas, the Kafir tribe, in 1877. When the Zulu war broke out Symons was still at the bottom of the list in his regiment. But in a single day he became a Major through the killing of all the other Captains of his regiment in the terrible massacre of Isandiwhana. He was one of the handful who escaped, and six years later he was a brevet Colonel.

Symons's opportunity, however, did not come to him in the Zulu war, although he received a special medal for gallantry in it. It was not until the Burmese expedition of 1885-9 that his superiors came to realize that they had in him a man who was a genius as far as perfecting details was concerned, a man of the same stamp as Lord Kitchener in this respect, and also one who believed, above everything else, in making the men under him perfect in musketry and artillery practice. It was Lord Roberts who was directly responsible for pushing Symons forward. He had noticed the valuable qualities in the then Major of the Twenty-fourth Foot, when he was commanding the army in Madras, and it was

Continued on Page 2.

VANDERBILTS GET CONTROL.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Chronicle will say to-morrow:

"Control of Pullman's Palace Car Company will pass out of the hands of the old Pullman crowd and into the hands of the Vanderbilts Dec. 5. On that day the Pullman's stockholders will meet and approve the agreement of purchase of the Wagner Company's assets and contracts recently ratified by the Directors.

"Ostensibly the great deal between the palace car companies is simply an absorption of the Wagner Company by the Pullman's Company and it has been heralded as such. It is but natural that the latter, which is the old concern and by far the larger, being capitalized at $54,000,000 against $20,000,000 in the case of the Wagner Company, should be the absorbing corporation. But in reality the deal is one in which, figuratively speaking, the tail wags the dog.

"Pullman's Company ostensibly takes over the Wagner Company, and the latter goes out of existence, losing its identity, but in reality the Wagner interests, which is identical with the Vanderbilt interest, secures control of Pullman's Company. In the matter of the name of the enlarged company the Vanderbilts yield readily to the Pullman pride. They care nothing for the name Wagner; they have used it in waging a successful war against the Pullman's Company, and now that it has served its purpose they are willing to drop it.

"Added to the Pullman's stock they have accumulated in the open market and by private purchase during the past year the $20,000,000 of new stock the Vanderbilts will receive in exchange for their Wagner shares will give the latter a majority of the Pullman's Company capital stock, which will amount to $74,000,000 after the new stock has been issued.

"It is probable that the increase in the number of Directors from seven to eleven and the election of W. K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, F. W. Vanderbilt, and Dr. Seward Webb will constitute the immediate changes.

"As for the railroads the best information is that they regard the merger of the two palace car companies with considerable apprehension. The general feeling among them is that, even if the prices they now pay for Pullman's Wagner service is not increased, the terms on which contracts are made will be less liberal. Although the acquisition of the Pullman property will greatly add to the power of the Vanderbilts in the railroad world, it is very doubtful if the new management will adopt such a course as seems to be feared. It was the extortionate policy of the Pullman's Company which inspired the Wagner project and led the Vanderbilts to back it."

MASON THREATENS TO RESIGN.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—William E. Mason, junior United States Senator from Illinois, declared to-day that he would resign if the Republican National Convention in 1900 did not declare against "criminal aggression" in the Philippines. Mr. Mason even went so far as to say he would resign if the convention failed to declare offering the Filipinos "canned freedom," as he thought it might do. There must be no evasion on the vital issue of pure and unadulterated freedom or the Senator will step down and out.

Then Mr. Mason proposes to stand for a re-election to see whether the Illinois Legislature sides with him or with the policy of the McKinley Administration.

"I have talked the matter over with my wife and a few intimate friends," said Senator Mason. "I will not talk for publication on the policy of our Administration in the Philippines until after Congress convenes and the question comes before that body. I am opposed to criminal aggression, but not to expansion. If it develops that I am not in touch with the people who made me their Senator, there would be only one thing for me to do—resign, and give the party a chance to select another for the last two years of my term.

"I will serve through the coming session and wait until the National Convention enunciates its platform. It probably will offer the Filipinos canned freedom. If the platform on this issue does not meet my views I will resign. But I want to serve notice right now, however, that I shall be a candidate for re-election."

THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

MANILA, Oct. 26.—The Filipino Congress has selected a Commission of native priests to proceed to Rome and explain to the Pope the abuses and iniquities of the Friars and ask for correcting intervention.

Aguinaldo, in a recent speech at Tarlac, characterized the Friars as intriguers and abusers of honor, law and morality, and declared they compassed Spain's downfall in the Philippines. He added:

"We can have no consideration for the Friars, whose iniquities and abuses are doubtless unknown at the Vatican, where the Friars' own misleading reports are received. If this commission has not yet left Manila, the fact is due to the machination and intrigue of Bishop Nozaleda of Manila, who is most efficaciously aiding our enemies."

NEW STRIKE FABULOUSLY RICH.

YANKTON, S. D., Oct. 26.—Former United States Senator Moody of Deadwood gives a new version of the sensational gold discovery in the Black Hills by Otto Grantz. Senator Moody says:

"Grantz did not take a carload of ore to the mint at Denver. My son Burdette, who is Chief Engineer of the Homestake Mine, says that Grantz had only a few sacks of ore, but they netted him $79,000. It is the richest native rock ever unearthed in the hills, and its discovery was an accident, after twenty years of unremitting search on the part of Grantz. Less than a month ago he went to his claim one day and stumbled upon a piece of rich ore lying partially exposed. This find led to the unearthing of the vein, from which he has taken the ore recently sold in Denver."

The Senator says the gold fields of the hills have only been prospected and their development hardly started.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST MRS. EDDY.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—The libel suit of Mrs. Josephine Curtis Woodbury of Boston against Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy of Concord, N. H., the leader of the Christian Scientists, was narrowed to the matter of the libel itself by a decision of Judge Fessenden in the equity session of the Superior Court to-day.

The Judge ordered counsel for the plaintiff to strike out the first sixteen paragraphs of each of the seven counts as irrelevant, and gave thirty days in which to make a case of the remaining paragraphs of each count. The suit was for $150,000. The libel charged was contained in the annual message of Mrs. Eddy to the First Church of Christian Scientists of Boston last June.

The sixteen paragraphs which Judge Fessenden decides must be eliminated include allegations against the First Church of Christian Scientists, against the textbook "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," in respect to Mrs. Eddy's ability to heal the sick, and also include the claims of the plaintiff to being a moral person.

STOLE ON A WAGER AND LOST.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Minnie Clark of Somerville was arrested yesterday on the charge of shoplifting. Five pairs of gloves and a fancy vase were found in her possession. She and a woman friend had a discussion whether it were possible to go to one of the large stores and take a few articles without being detected. The friend maintained that the person who attempted it was sure to be caught. Miss Clark had a different opinion. She thought that she was skilful enough to outwit even Inspector Knox, and so made a wager with her friend that she would make the attempt and would not be caught.

So the date was set for yesterday evening, and after Miss Clark had secured the articles Mr. Knox came along and she was arrested. She readily gave in that she had lost the bet. Miss Clark said that, beyond the fact that she wished to win the wager, there was absolutely no reason why she should take the things. She had money enough to buy what she needed, and offered to return the things she had taken.

She spent the night in the Tombs, and to-day a fine of $10 was imposed, and her friend with whom she made the wager paid it.

"Our Lord's Coming." Carnegie, Chickering, Y. M. C. A. Halls, Harlem, B'klyn Academy of Music. Evangelists. Free. See Amusement Col. —Adv.

VANDERBILT WILL CHANGED BY HEIR

Gift of $6,000,000 Made by Alfred to His Brother Cornelius.

FATHER LEFT HIM $1,500,000

Mr. Depew Says all are Satisfied and There Will Be No Contest.

Share of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the Residuary Legatee, Estimated at Upward of $35,000,000—The Provisions in Detail.

Under the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt, as made public last night, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt is made the heir of the bulk of his father's fortune, estimated at $70,000,000. Young Cornelius Vanderbilt is cut off with a direct gift of $500,000 and the income from a trust fund of $1,000,000.

But, according to a statement given out by Senator Chauncey M. Depew, one of the executors, at the time that he made the contents of the will public, "when Alfred Vanderbilt returned home after his father's death he decided, from brotherly affection and for family harmony, to take out of his own inheritance and give to his brother Cornelius a sum sufficient to make the fortune of Cornelius the same as that of his brothers and sisters. This has been accepted by Cornelius in the same spirit."

There are five of the Vanderbilt children —Alfred Gwynne, Reginald C., Gertrude, (Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney,) Gladys Moore, and Cornelius. The will leaves to each of these, except Cornelius, equal shares of the $5,000,000 trust fund, from which Cornelius is given $500,000; equal shares in a new trust fund of $20,000,000 created by the will, from which they are to receive the income, and equal shares at its distribution in a trust fund to be created to pay Mr. Vanderbilt's widow $250,000 a year, unless she shall apportion it differently by will. This gives to each of the four favored children approximately $7,375,000, as against $1,500,000 for Cornelius, without reference to a special bequest of $1,000,000 to Mrs. Whitney and the provision making Alfred the residuary legatee.

It is this difference of nearly $6,000,000 that young Alfred Vanderbilt is said to have voluntarily made out of the great mass of the residuary estate which falls to him in addition to his share under the other provisions of the will. In other words, Alfred Vanderbilt makes to his brother Cornelius a clear present of something like $6,000,000. He does this out of a residuary legacy estimated at not less than $35,000,000.

NO CONTEST, MR. DEPEW SAYS.

This arrangement, Mr. Depew said, was reached with perfect good feeling on both sides, and he denied that there was any truth in rumors which were current last evening that Cornelius would contest the will. "Alfred's act was not," he declared, "the result of a threat to contest the will on the part of Cornelius. There has been no contest. There will be no contest. This settlement suits all parties, and it has been achieved without friction."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who has been regarded as a possible contestant of the will, has waived the citation directed to him as a preliminary to the filing of the will. He was visited last night at his residence, 608 Fifth Avenue, and asked if he had anything to say regarding his father's will.

"A family settlement has been reached," he said, "and Carter & Ledyard, my attorneys, have acted for me."

He was told that there was a report in circulation to the effect that he would contest the will.

"I positively have nothing further to say," he replied, "than that a settlement has been reached."

Lewis Cass Ledyard, of the law firm of Carter & Ledyard, which has charge of the interests of young Cornelius Vanderbilt, was questioned last night about the gift made by Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt to his brother.

"I have nothing whatever to say on the subject," said Mr. Ledyard.

R. T. Wilson, father-in-law of Cornelius Vanderbilt, declined to receive callers during the evening.

Until he is thirty years old young Alfred Vanderbilt is to have possession of only his equal share of the specific bequests. At the age of thirty he is to receive one-half of the residuary legacy. When he has reached the age of thirty-five he is to come into full possession of his fortune. In case of his death without issue Reginald C. Vanderbilt takes his place as residuary legatee.

The distribution of the fortune, leaving out the gift of $2,000,000 absolutely to Mrs. Vanderbilt, and after equalization by Alfred's act, is approximately as follows:

Alfred G. Vanderbilt	$36,375,000
Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney	7,375,000
Reginald C. Vanderbilt	7,375,000
Gladys Moore Vanderbilt	7,375,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt	7,375,000
Relatives, friends, and servants	650,000
Churches and institutions	1,000,000

The will is dated June 18, 1896. Cornelius Vanderbilt was not married to Miss Grace Wilson until Aug. 3, 1898, but the engagement was known long before, and the will was drawn in the expectation that the marriage would take place. It was in July, after the making of the will and before the wedding, that Mr. Vanderbilt suffered a serious stroke of paralysis.

There are two codicils, one dated April 24, 1897, and the other April 4, 1899, but neither has any connection with Cornelius's share in the estate.

PROVISIONS OF THE WILL.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the will:

First—A bequest to Mrs. Vanderbilt, the widow, for her life of the dwelling house and premises on Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets, the stable in East Fifty-eighth Street, all the household furniture, pictures, silver, musical instruments, works of art, and all other articles in the residence in New York, with the power to her to change or dispose of them during her lifetime. From this bequest is excepted, however, ancestral portraits and busts and portraits of the testator and certain pieces of jewelry, which are distributed among his children, Alfred G., Reginald C., Gertrude, and Gladys.

Second—At the death of Mrs. Vanderbilt the property devised to her for her life is given to either Alfred G. or Reginald C., as she may appoint by her will, and in default of such appointment it goes to the eldest of the sons, Alfred or Reginald, then living, and if neither of them be living at the time of her death, then to Gertrude, if living, and if not, then to Gladys. In case neither of the said sons or daughters survives the widow, then this property is to be divided among the then living children of such sons and daughters, and if there be no such grandchildren, then it becomes part of the residuary estate.

Third—A bequest to Mrs. Vanderbilt of the family pew in Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., and also all horses, vehicles, harness, equipments, and stable furniture in the testator's stables at the time of his death, excepting such as have been given during his lifetime to his children. His box at the Metropolitan Opera House is also given to his widow.

Fourth—The residence, land, and property, with all furniture and contents of the houses and stables at Newport, R. I., are given to Mrs. Vanderbilt for her natural life, and upon her death to such one of the children, Alfred, Reginald, Gertrude, and Gladys, as she may designate by her will, and in default of such designation this property becom

heir children taking the parent's share in case either dies before that time.

Eighteenth.—The executors are directed to pay out of the estate all inheritance, legacy, and transfer taxes chargeable on account of any gifts, devises, or bequests under the laws of the State of New York or of the United States or any State therein.

Nineteenth.—Alice G. Vanderbilt, the widow, is appointed executrix, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and Edward V. W. Rossiter are appointed executors, together with Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who may qualify as soon as he becomes of age. It is provided that no commission or compensation shall be paid to any executor or trustee for services as such, except that in case all the executors die or decline to act, a trust company is appointed instead free from such restrictions. The executors are empowered to coney any trust funds set apart for separate trusts to the trust company as trustee upon such terms as may be agreed upon. The trust company finally designated is the United States Trust Company and is named in the first codicil to the will.

POWERS OF THE EXECUTORS.

Twentieth.—The executors are empowered to agree upon a division or partition and to make a settlement, compromise, and agreement of any unsettled portion of the estate of the testator's father, and they are released and relieved from making any inventory or accounting with respect thereto or with respect to the estate of the testator, and no bond is to be required to qualify the executors to act as executors or trustees.

Twenty-first—The necessary powers are given to the executors for the management of the estate and the sale of real estate and their reimbursement for all expenses incurred by them, and the apportionment of such expenses among the separate portions of the estate.

The will was witnessed by the late Henry H. Anderson of 24 Gramercy Park, who was Mr. Vanderbilt's legal adviser, and also by J. Carstensen of 17 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street and G. S. Prince of Yonkers.

The first codicil provides:

First—An additional legacy of $200,000 is given to the rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Bartholomew's Church, to be invested, and the annual income thereof to be applied to the church missionary work of that parish.

Second—The United States Trust Company is designated, in place of the Union Trust Company, to act as executor or trustee under the will upon the conditions therein stated.

Third—Except as so modified, the will is ratified and confirmed.

This codicil was executed on April 24, 1887, and was witnessed by Henry B. Anderson, the son of the late Henry H. Anderson; G. S. Prince of Yonkers, and Warren S. Crane of Jamaica, L. I.

The second and last codicil provides as follows:

First—A bequest of $1,000,000 is given absolutely to his daughter, Gertrude V. Whitney, in addition to the provision previously made by the will.

Second—A beques. of $10,000 is given to John A. Peterson, then in his employ.

Third and Fourth.—These clauses ratify and confirm the former codicil and the will.

This codicil was executed April 4, 1899, and the witnesses were Edward L. Rossiter of 781 Carroll Street, Brooklyn; Chandler P. Anderson of 784 Fifth Avenue, and Henry B. Anderson of 113 East Fifty-seventh Street.

BEQUESTS TO INDIVIDUALS.

Most of the individual beneficiaries outside the immediate family are either distant relatives of Mr. or Mrs. Vanderbilt or intimate personal associates of the testator. Charles C. Clarke was long Vice President and Treasurer of the New York Central. The Rev. David H. Greer is the rector of St. Bartholomew's Church. Franklin Allen is Mr. Vanderbilt's cousin. Maud Gwynne Shepard is Mr. Vanderbilt's niece. John Rutgers Le Roy is Mrs. Vanderbilt's cousin. George R. Fearing is an old friend of Mr. Vanderbilt's. J. R. Hatmaker was his private secretary for many years. John H. Dempsey is the inside night watchman at the Vanderbilt home. The annuities go to persons for whom Mr. Vanderbilt had been caring for a long time.

It is estimated that the inheritance tax on the estate will be about $1,500,000. This will be determined by appraisal, a work which it is calculated will require not less than three or four months.

The petition for the probate of the will was filed in the office of the Surrogate at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was signed by W. K. Vanderbilt, as executor, and set forth the date and attestation of the will and of the respective codicils.

Citations, returnable Nov. 8, were directed to the six principal heirs, calling upon them to show cause why the will should not be probated. Waivers of this citation, agreeing to the immediate probating of the instrument, were filed with the petition from Cornelius Vanderbilt and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt.

These waivers, it was authoritatively stated last night, were the direct result of the agreement by which Alfred is to equalize Cornelius's share of the estates, and the filing of them was pointed to as precluding a contest by Cornelius. Had he desired to make a contest, it was said, he would have had to serve notice of it in answer to the citation. Having waived the citation, in the view of the other heirs, he has formally and legally accepted the will and cut himself off from contesting it.

Waivers of the citation from all the other principal heirs have been received and will be filed, with the will itself, to-day.

ESTATE MAY BE $80,000,000.

Old friends of Mr. Vanderbilt said last night that the estimate of $70,000,000 on his estate was a very moderate one, and that it very probably would be found to foot up nearer $80,000,000. That sum, it was said, was far in excess of what the fortune was when it came into Cornelius Vanderbilt's hands, but approximately how much the increase was neither Mr. Depew nor any of the other intimates of the deceased millionaire would undertake to estimate.

When comment was made in Mr. Depew's presence last night because the fortune was not estimated at a larger figure, he accounted for it by saying that Mr. Vanderbilt had given away enormous sums. "For years," he said, "he has given away half his income." This income, it was said, seldom amounted to less than $2,000,000 a year, which meant the giving away of $1,000,000 annually for charitable, humane, and benevolent work.

The will now made public is the only one Mr. Vanderbilt is known to have left. If he ever made another, it was destroyed.

The will contains no provision for the management of the Vanderbilt properties. That is left in the hands of the executors until Alfred comes into his own at the age of thirty-five. Then he will be the master.

SERENADE FOR GEN. MILES.

Citizens of Red Lodge, Mont., Honor the Army's Commander.

RED LODGE, Mont., Oct. 26.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles and party arrived here to-day, en route for the Cody ranch, where the General will put in ten days hunting. Col. W. F. Cody conducted the party, which upon its arrival here was welcomed with cheers, firing of cannon, and a band serenade.

The party was entertained at the Red Lodge Club at luncheon, and then left on horseback for the Cody ranch. There were three ladies in the party—Mrs. Miles, Miss Miles, and Miss Hoyt of Chicago.

HUMANE SOCIETY ACTS.

All Cattle in Cincinnati Pens Must Hereafter Be Watered.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Superintendent Allen of the Humane Society has put a stop to the practice at the stock yards of not watering stock before being sold, the practice having been introduced to prevent any increase in weight just before sale.

The Humane Society took up the matter and now Mr. Allen has keys to all pens at the yards and constant calls are made to enforce the order to water stock every day. Dr. Fahnestock, who is one of the Directors of the society, said that the cries of the animals for water were pitiable to hear. The troughs, he says were boarded over and locked, but the society now has keys. Mr. Allen is personally watching the matter, and arrests will follow any violation.

Jury in the Shayne Case.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The jurors who are to hear the evidence against H. H. Hammond, who shot John T. Shayne, the fur dealer, last March, were selected to-day. The taking of testimony will commence to-morrow.

Minister to be Hanged in Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 26.—The Rev. G. E. Morrison, the wife murderer, will be hanged at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at Vernon. Gov. Sayers has refused to commute the death sentence to life imprisonment.

MAZET ANSWERS HIS FOES

His Investigation Undertaken to Expose Corrupt Government.

ON THE DRUG CLERKS' BILL

Attacks Tammany's Treatment of Workingmen and Charges Colonization—Rally in the 19th District.

In the Nineteenth Assembly District, where the political fight is raging hotter than in any other part of the city, the temporary withdrawal of the Tammany fighting forces last night to attend the ratification meeting on Fourteenth Street left the district practically in the hands of the Republican forces, who took the field and waged vigorous war all over the district. The first big open-air meeting of the campaign was held at Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at which all the Republican candidates, led by Robert Mazet, addressed the crowds. The speechmaking was preceded by a torchlight procession.

The principal address at the meeting was made by Robert Mazet, candidate for the Assembly, who defended his action on a number of alleged objectionable bills, the responsibility for which his opponents have laid at his door. He was frequently interrupted by Democrats in the audience, who insisted on calling for "three cheers for Croker."

"I see there are a number of Tammany Hall men here," remarked the speaker. "I am glad of it, for they are just the sort of men I want to talk to, otherwise there would be no use of speaking, for every Republican in this district I am sure will vote for me. Of course these Democrats here have been told by Tammany Hall that I must be defeated because I was placed at the head of a committee that attempted to besmirch the fair name of this city.

"I have lived here twenty-three years and no man takes more pride in this city than I, and it was for this reason that I accepted the position. My task has not been a pleasant one, but I felt that I owed a duty not only to the Republicans but to every person in this district to expose the rottenness of its government, with a hope of bringing about a reform, and I have not shrunk from that duty.

STANDS BY HIS RECORD.

"In the investigations of the committee headed by me the fair name of this city has not been besmirched by the questions asked but by the answers given. I have no apologies to make for my record, and I think it is approved by the sober, honest, intelligent voters of this district. The Federation of Labor has placed me on the honor roll for supporting the bill for shorter hours for workingmen and for the Anti-Sweatshop bill."

"I have been taken to task by my opponents for voting against the drug clerks' bill. I opposed that measure because I had received letters from every drug clerk in this district asking me not to support the bill as framed, as it would either cause them to lose their positions or result in their wages being reduced. If I am re-elected and a properly framed bill in favor of drug clerks is brought up, and I intend to see that it is brought up, I will vote for it, but I do not believe in cutting down the drug clerks' pay.

"And, by the way, what has Tammany Hall got to show for its boasted concern for the working man? I will cite just one instance of their boasted love for the American workingman. In the East River Bridge construction work Italians are being employed by hundreds in stone-cutting work, no matter whether they are naturalized or not. They are supposed to get $4 per day, but $1 of this is returned to the contractor and each Italian has to pay to the padrone $18 to get his job.

"I stand on my record, and think that the questions concerning this distrust should be left to the honest men in it, and not to ex-convicts and thugs who have been imported into the district in a desperate attempt to beat me because I have exposed some of the rottenness of this City Government."

The mass meeting lasted until nearly midnight, after which Mr. Mazet returned to Republican headquarters for a final consultation with his captains.

"I am more sure than ever of my election," said he, "and I will have hundreds of good, honest, Democratic votes also. This wholesale colonization by Tammany Hall is making me votes every day. To-night three prominent Democrats came to me here at my headquarters, and voluntarily pledged me their votes, saying that while they favored Mr. Stewart they could not stomach the indorsement of the candidacy by Tammany Hall, and the disreputable methods being employed to get votes. One of these men is a warm personal friend and fellow-club member of Mr. Stewart. During the course of my personal canvass I have been astonished at the number of distinguished Democrats who have become disgusted with the tactics of Tammany Hall."

TAMMANY FIGURES ATTACKED.

The Republicans at the Mazet headquarters were doing some figuring on the registration returns last night to prove that Isaac Fromme's statements that the decreased registration in the Nineteenth District this year was all on the Republican side were wrong. Four Democratic election districts were cited to show that the trouble was on that side. The First District, according to these authorities, had a Democratic enrollment last year of 142. This year 63 registered. The Second District enrolled 68 Democrats last year, and now has 37 registered. In the Third District last year's Democratic enrollment was 52. This year's registration is 30. The figures for the Fourth District are: Last year, 76; this year, 31. The Fifth gives just half as many registered this year as were enrolled last year. The figures for the Sixth are: Last year, 70; this year, 38.

The direct charge was made yesterday by Charles T. Bunder, manager of Mazet's headquarters, that Tammany District Captains were going about the Nineteenth offering colored Republicans money to stay away from the polls on election day.

Collector Bidwell, who is Republican leader in the Nineteenth Assembly District, said last night that he was sure of Mazet's re-election.

"I am much obliged to Mr. Fromme for the interest he takes in the Republicans of my district, but he's wrong on his figures. I can give Mr. Croker better figures than he can about the Nineteenth. I'll just suggest to Mr. Croker to look into this and see if it isn't true—that Tammany has only registered 50 per cent. of the voters who enrolled with the party for primary purposes last year.

"Give him 15 per cent. for people moving out and let him figure his share of the newcomers and them dream about carrying the district.

"There are three things that have been in our favor in this fight. There's the colonization, the Tammany indorsement of Stewart, and the announcement by Fromme that Tammany could depend on the Citizens' Union candidates for Assembly and Alderman. There are a lot of people in the Nineteenth who don't like that announcement and a lot more who won't like it by election day."

There was great activity at the headquarters of the Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth District, where the final preparations were being made for the big meeting to be held at the headquarters to-night. Among the speakers at the meeting will be Percy M. Stewart and Francis W. Aymar, candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman, respectively.

The Citizens' Union Campaign Committee yesterday mailed to every voter of the Nineteenth District a circular, setting forth the bills introduced or voted for by Mazet in the Legislature which are "opposed to the best interests of New York City." The bills are referred to as "private bills and the machine's commercial bills."

CITIZENS UNION ON MAZET.

The bills referred to are set forth in the circular as follows:

"The Astoria Gas bill, introduced by Mr. Mazet, allowing the company to condemn public and private property for its purposes and to lease any other existing gas companies, and gives away a valuable franchise without compensation to the community.

"Assembly Bill 2,133, which is a general one, and is connected with the Astoria Gas bill.

"Mr. Mazet introduced the Single-Headed Police bill which gave the Governor power to remove the Chief of Police with or without a hearing.

"Mr. Mazet voted for the East River Bridge bill No. 19, which imposes upon the city a large expenditure in a matter which under the charter is within the control of the municipal authorities.

"Mr. Mazet did not vote on the notorious Ahearn back claim bill, although he voted on a bill immediately before and after this came up. Is it more creditable to be a dodger than to vote wrong?

"Mr. Mazet defeated the bill of the Druggists' League, which was emphatically indorsed by The Tribune, TIMES, Herald, Mail and Express, Commercial, Telegram, World, Journal, News, and other papers.

"Mr. Mazet introduced and championed the Board of Pharmacy bill, which gave five members of the board an almost unlimited power over 4,000 drug clerks and druggists."

The circular adds: "Mr. Mazet appeals to the voters of the Nineteenth Assembly District on his record in the Legislature. Let his action on some important bills speak for itself."

Tammany Hall headquarters in the district were unusually quiet last night, all the leaders having journeyed down town to attend the ratification meeting.

PEREZ M. STEWART FINED.

A Penalty of $250 Imposed for Failure to Do Jury Duty in Federal Court—Persecution Charged.

Perez M. Stewart, the Citizens' Union and Tammany nominee for Assemblyman in the Nineteenth Assembly District was yesterday brought before Judge Edward B. Thomas, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, and was fined $250 for neglect of a summons to serve as a petit juror in that court for the term which has just ended. His friends were very indignant at the time, and had something to say about its being a move to discredit Mr. Stewart, for the fine is far larger than any ever before imposed in that court for a like offense, so far as can be learned. Judge Thomas gives a clear explanation of his reasons for imposing the fine, however, and it appears that Mr. Stewart is only one of three who must all undergo the same penalty. Feeling in the matter among the Citizens' Union men of the Nineteenth District was especially strong yesterday, because of the uncommon interest in the election fight between Mr. Stewart and Robert Mazet.

Mr. Stewart was summoned some three weeks ago, as were all the petit jurors empaneled for the term, and this summons made it imperative for him to appear and be prepared to serve every day of the term, which began Oct. 11, unless excused entirely or for any particular occasion. In the rush of political affairs the summons was entirely forgotten, and yesterday morning he was surprised to get a call over the telephone from United States Marshal William Henkel, telling him to come to the Marshal's office in the Federal Building, as he was wanted to appear in court and explain why he had not done jury duty. After obeying this behest, Mr. Stewart was taken before Judge Thomas, in court, and asked to explain his conduct.

"Your Honor," said he, "I did get this summons, but in the excitement of campaign work it altogether slipped my mind. I did not intend to evade jury duty, a thing from which I have never asked to be excused, and I am perfectly willing to serve now, or next term, if you desire."

"It is the duty of every citizen when summoned to serve as a juror to appear," replied the Judge, "and if he has an excuse he can then present it. You are fined $250, Mr. Stewart."

The Marshal then took Mr. Stewart into custody, conducting him to his office. He declined to accept checks in payment, and a political friend of Mr. Stewart went to collect the amount of his fine, the latter being detained about an hour and a half in the office.

Some of the Marshals present told Mr. Stewart's friends that they had never heard of so large a fine for the offense, the largest in their memory being that imposed on one of the Fisks, the bankers. Mr. Fisk had said he'd rather pay the fine than serve, and had been fined $100. When Mr. Stewart's friends heard this they thought it might be a good thing to appeal to the Judge, and Calvin Tompkins volunteered to see him and ask him to remit the fine. Judge Thomas declined to be seen.

When Mr. Stewart was asked yesterday afternoon what he thought of the matter, he said, apparently in a joking mood: "I have no comment to make. The public can draw its own inferences. But, while I had not intended to spend any money on my campaign, I now see that I shall have to include in a bill of election expenses the sum of $250."

Judge Thomas, when seen at his home last night, explained the case as follows:

"I have been a little over a year in the District Court, which makes me a Judge of the Circuit Court ex officio, and in that time I have never fined a man for neglect of jury duty before, on the principle that I did not believe in terrorizing them. In this case there were three men—Mr. Stewart, Isidor Thal, and, I think, a man by the name of Atwood Norton—who did not obey the summons to serve on the petit jury. There were thirty-eight men drawn in the panel, and all but fifteen or eighteen, outside these three men, had been excused for some valid reasons. There were many cases of sickness and many of traveling men who wanted leave to go on the road, and others who would have been financially injured by being compelled to serve this term. So we had to struggle along with fifteen or eighteen jurymen, and I made up my mind that the three men who had not appeared once, although I had waited the whole term for them, should be adequately punished.

"I fined all three $250, and yesterday the Marshal was to hunt them up and tell them they had been fined, and give them a chance to appear in court to-day if they wanted to. Mr. Stewart was the only one who came. The others will be followed by the Marshal and be made to pay or else arrested and then committed to jail. Mr. Stewart was not under arrest yesterday. I told the Marshall that he could let him go and collect the amount of the fine.

"I did not bear in mind that Mr. Stewart was a candidate for office when I imposed my fine. It makes no difference to me who a man is. His friends could not expect him to be excused simply because he belongs to the Citizens' Union. I never heard of so heavy a fine being imposed for the offense before, but I do not believe in making these fines merely formal, and I imposed the maximum."

Richard Croker, when told of the circumstance of the fine, said: "Well, they'll resort to anything now." Then he added: "But it'll mean 1,000 more votes for him (Stewart). His friends will get out and work all the harder for him.

"They'll do anything. Talk about independent judiciary!"

Judge Thomas was a member of the State Senate at the time of the deadlock resulting from the fight between Garfield and Conkling and voted with the Garfield Republicans.

REACH VERDICT BY ARITHMETIC.

As a Result a Kentucky Judge Orders a New Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—Judge Hodge, of Newport, Ky., upon learning the manner in which the jury that tried C. LeGrand arrived at a verdict, promptly set it aside and granted a new trial. LeGrand was sentenced to three years for stealing a lot of brass casting from the American Bolt works, and the jury that tried him, upon voting that he was guilty, commenced to ballot on the extent of the punishment, the law specifying that it shall be from one to five years, and after several ballots without a result, they agreed to fix the punishment by dividing the terms fixed by the various jurors by twelve, which resulted in three years.

The court held the jury should have continued to ballot until it arrived at a verdict. John Mysonheimer, a member of the jury, feeling that an injustice might have been done the prisoner by the manner in which the term of his punishment was fixed, went before Judge Hodge and made affidavit to the above facts, and Prosecutor Newman was notified that a new trial must be granted.

FIREMAN'S GALLANT ACT.

Stopped a Team of Runaways, but Was Thrown Under the Carriage.

Fireman Peter B. Sweeney of Hook and Ladder Company No. 66 of Brooklyn, performed a gallant feat yesterday morning in front of the Long Island ferry at Thirty-fourth Street. Among the vehicles on the 8:15 boat from Long Island City was a carriage drawn by a team of spirited horses and driven by a colored man. In the carriage were two children. It was said that the carriage was the property of William C. Whitney.

As the carriage left the ferryhouse the horses became frightened at an elevated train and bolted. The little ones in the carriage screamed and the crowd hurriedly scattered. At this moment Fireman Sweeney, who was on his way to the school of instruction at Fire Headquarters, rushed in front of the team and grasped one of the horses. In a second he was knocked down and under the carriage, the front wheel passing over his right leg just below the knee. Sweeney, however, held on to the reins, and a dozen men ran to his aid and quieted the team while the fireman got on his feet. He was taken to a drug store, where it was found that his leg was not fractured. The carriage had heavy rubber tires and this saved him.

Allsopp's English Ale and Stout

BOTTLED BY THE BREWERS.

FOR SALE BY
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
PARK & TILFORD,
E. C. HAZARD & CO.,
J. G. POWERS & CO.,
AND OTHER LEADING DEALERS.

ROOSEVELT IN BALTIMORE

Great Throng Gathers to Hear Him Discuss Political Issues.

THOUSANDS ARE TURNED AWAY

Talks of the Duties of the Police and Dilates Upon the Questions Raised by the War with Spain.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Perhaps the largest political gathering that Baltimore has seen in years assembled in and about Music Hall to-night to hear Gov. Roosevelt of New York who to-day closed a tour of the western counties of the State.

Seven thousand persons were massed in the building when Charles J. Bonaparte arose to introduce the commander of the Rough Riders, and of the several thousands of others who were turned away 3,000 remained to attend the overflow gathering that was held on the plaza in front of the building. The Governor addressed both audiences.

"When I came here," he said, "I was told that Maryland was apathetic this year. If this is Baltimore's theory of apathy I should like to see Baltimore enthusiastic."

Then referring to his former appearance here before a political gathering, the Governor said that if he had not known that Gov. Lowndes and those behind him had redeemed every pledge made at that time, he would not have appeared before a Maryland audience to-night. Referring to the reorganization of the Baltimore Police Department, which is an issue in the campaign, he said:

"I have had considerable experience with police matters in New York for two years, which, I think, New York has counted among its two most varied years; and when I speak to you on behalf of an absolutely non-partisan police, taken absolutely out of partisan control, I speak to you concerning what I know. The police should have absolutely no more to do with the elections than they have to do with any other process of social and political life. They are to protect decent citizenship and to handle the wrong-doers, that is all. And you have got to have such a body under a responsible head, whether it is a single or a three headed commission.

"On the issue of taking the police force out of politics and making it genuinely nonpartisan and bringing it up to the highest standard of efficiency, when every decent man or woman, and every child, even, shall go to and accept the policeman as the natural guardian—not a person to be dreaded by any save the wrongdoer—for that reason I ask your suffrages for Mr. Lowndes and the principles that he represents."

The Governor asserted that the campaign in Maryland was being fought on National as well as on State issues, and touched upon the war with Spain as being well worth the cost, since it united the North with the South, the West with the East, under one united flag.

SEMINARISTS CANNOT VOTE.

Justice Barnard's Decision in Case of Students of St. Joseph's.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Justice Barnard, sitting in Poughkeepsie, to-day decided that the students at St. Joseph's Seminary, in this city, cannot vote here. There are fifty-eight of them.

The Election Board in the First District of the Seventh Ward of the city questioned their right to vote. The point was raised that the seminary was not their home. This was opposed on the ground that when they entered the seminary they took vows renouncing their homes and families, and therefore the seminary became their home.

Justice Barnard holds they are not residents of the city, ward, and district, and the meaning of the law, and may not vote. They have voted at the two last elections.

SEABOARD AIR LINE COMBINE.

Raleigh and Gaston Railway to Absorb Many Roads.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 26.—A general meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Raleigh, N. C., on Wednesday, Nov. 29, for the purpose of considering the change of its corporate title from that of "The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company" to "Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company" or agreed upon.

The meeting is held also for the purpose of considering the consolidation of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company with the following railroad companies, or any of them: The Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railroad Company, the Durham and Northern Railway Company, the Roanoke and Tar River Railroad Company, the Weldon Railroad and Roanoke Railroad Company, the Louisburg Railroad Company, the Carolina Central Railroad Company, the Palmetto Railroad Company, the Chesterfield and Kershaw Railroad Company, the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company, the Seaboard Air Line Belt Railroad Company, the Georgia and Alabama Railroad Company, the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, the Georgia and Alabama Terminal Company, the Logansville and Lawrenceville Railroad of Georgia, the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad Company, the Pittsboro Railroad Company, the Southbound Railroad Company.

At this meeting also will be settled the terms and conditions upon which the consolidation with each of the above-named railroad companies shall be made, or its property and franchises acquired. This will make necessary an increase of the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company from 15,000 shares of $100 each, aggregating $1,500,000, into 716,250 shares of $100 each aggregating $71,625,000.

This stock will be divided into two series or grades and provisions will be made for the preferences, conditions, and voting powers of each series or grade. The power to make this consolidation is given to this company under an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina.

A DINNER TO HENRY RICE.

He Has Been 25 Times President of the United Hebrew Charities.

A complimentary dinner to Henry Rice was given last night at Delmonico's to commemorate his twenty-fifth consecutive election to the Presidency of the United Hebrew Charities.

The dinner was tendered Mr. Rice by the Trustees of the United Hebrew Charities and of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. More than fifty guests were seated around a large circular table.

I. S. Isaacs, for sixteen years the Secretary of the United Hebrew Charities, acted as toastmaster. He read letters of regret from several officers of the society, among which was one from Solomon Loeb, regretting his inability to be present. Mr. Loeb made the gift of the new building for the United Hebrew Charities, at Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street, in which its twenty-first annual meeting was held on Wednesday evening.

The speakers included Jacob H. Schiff, ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs, Isaac Wallach, Judge Joseph E. Newburger, Edward Lauterbach, and Nathan Bijur.

After the speeches Cyrus L. Sulzberger presented Mr. Rice with a silver loving cup on behalf of the present Trustees of the United Hebrew Charities.

Missouri County Treasurer Short.

NEVADA, Mo., Oct. 26.—Ex-Treasurer Frank Parker of Vernon County has pleaded guilty to a shortage of $26,000 in county funds. Sentence was deferred. The bondsmen will have to make the shortage good.

GEN. WHITE MAY ATTACK THE BOERS

Continued from Page 1.

he who, after Symons had become Colonel, raised him from the line to the staff, making him Brigadier General of the Chin field force in the Chin-Lushai expedition of 1889-90. A medal was awarded to Symons for his work in this expedition. Four years later he commanded a brigade in the Waziristan field force, and did brilliant work in suppressing the rising of the fierce Afghans. In 1897 he commanded the second brigade of the Tochi field force, and the following year still saw him suppressing disorders on the borders of Hindustan, this time as commander of the first division of the Tirah expeditionary force. For his services in the latter expedition he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath, and was promoted at the same time to the command of the troops in the Sirhind District, Punjab, India.

Three months ago, when the situation in the Transvaal threatened to lead to war, Sir William Symons was ordered to relinquish his then command and proceed to South Africa. He was then appointed second in command to Major Gen. Sir George Stewart White, commanding the British forces in Natal. The War Office and Gen. Buller were, it was said, induced to give this important post to Gen. Symons because he was one of the best authorities in the British Army on the use of mounted infantry. He was a great believer in this branch of the service, and had made good use of it in Burmah and the border wars of Hindustan. He had himself raised a body of mounted infantry in the course of the second Burmese campaign.

BRITISH TRANSPORTS ARRIVE.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 26.—The transport Zayathla, whose voyage from Liverpool was delayed by difficulties with her machinery, has arrived with a battery and a half of field artillery.

Her sister transport, with an equal force, which has been similarly delayed, is daily expected.

DURBAN, Oct. 26.—A transport has arrived with a battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

REINFORCEMENTS AT LADYSMITH.

Boers Reported to be Massing Near Elandslaagte and Bester's Station.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—It is announced today in a dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Oct. 23, that strong reinforcements of infantry and artillery have arrived there from Pietermaritzburg.

It was also reported that the Boers were again massing near Elandslaagte, and that a Free State force, several thousand strong, was occupying Bester's Station.

CANADIANS TO SAIL NEXT WEEK.

Lieut. Col. Otter to Command Them—Offer of Postal Men Declined.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day it was finally settled that Lieut. Col. Buchan of London, Ontario, is to be senior Major and second in command of Lieut. Col. Otter. Lieut. Col. Pelletier, son of Sir Alphonse Pelletier, Speaker of the Senate, will be junior Major of the Canadian contingent.

The troops will sail at noon on Tuesday or very early Wednesday morning.

The offer of the Canadian Postmaster General to send five Canadian officials from the Post Office Department here to join the Imperial Army Postal Corps in South Africa and to pay all their expenses from the time they left till they returned has been declined. A cable dispatch was received today from Joseph Chamberlain regretting that all the arrangements had been concluded before the offer was received, and therefore it could not be accepted. He, however, thanks Canada for another evidence of its loyalty to imperial interests.

More Troops to Sail Next Week.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Orders were issued today for an additional 5,000 troops to sail for South Africa between Nov. 4 and Nov. 18.

BASUTO CHIEFS PLEDGE LOYALTY.

Confirm Action of Chief Lerothodi, but Want to Fight the Boers.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Advices from Cape Town to-day show that the Assembly at Putiatsu River was attended by all the principal Basuto chiefs. The Resident Commissioner, Sir Godfrey Lagden, was present. The action of the paramount Chief Lerothodi in pledging the nation's loyalty was emphatically confirmed by the chiefs urging the claim that they be regarded as the Queen's soldiers, and be allowed to share in Great Britain's struggle. Three cheers were given for the Queen by thousands of natives, led by Lerothodi.

The British Commissioner discouraged the idea that the British required assistance, and bade the chiefs quell excitement and beware of false reports.

Steyn's Notice to the Basutos.

PRETORIA, Oct. 26.—President Steyn of the Orange Free State has issued a proclamation to the Basuto Nation, explaining the reasons for the war, and also stating that Boer forces have been placed near the Basutoland border. He makes known that the republic is at peace with the Basutos, and wishes to continue so, adding that no injury will be done to Basutos remaining quiet and not assisting the British.

No Expanding Bullets Used.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Replying to John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, member for East Mayo, Mr. Wyndham declared in the House of Commons to-day that the British troops were not using expanding bullets, and had no such bullets.

Portuguese Return Boer Prisoners.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Portuguese authorities have reconducted over the Transvaal border 500 white and black prisoners whom the Boers released from their jails and turned loose in Portuguese territory.

Talk of Intervention Scouted.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Times, commenting editorially upon the rumor of European intervention, scouts the idea, saying: "No power will lift a finger. The alarming combinations built upon our naval movements have no existence save in overheated imaginations."

Martial Law Throughout Natal.

DURBAN, Oct. 26.—Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Natal.

War Appropriation Passes Committee.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Appropriation bill passed the committee stage to-day.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN LONDON ACT.

Appeal Issued for Funds to Send Out Hospital Ship at Once.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Lady Randolph Churchill presided yesterday at a meeting of American women in London, organized to raise funds to equip a hospital ship for South African waters.

The following appeal has been issued:

"Whereas, Great Britain is now involved in a war affecting the rights and liberty of the Anglo-Saxon people in South Africa, and has under arms 70,000 troops to maintain such rights and liberty; and,

"Whereas, Fifty thousand English and American men, women, and children have been expelled from the States now at war with her Majesty's Government and are congregated at Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Cape Town; and,

"Whereas, In consequence of the inevitable results of war, together with the congested condition of these places of refuge, the dangers of approaching Summer, and the dreaded African fever, there will be great need of medical attendance, nursing, and nourishing food before and after the cessation of hostilities; and,

"Whereas, The people of Great Britain, by their sympathy and moral support, materially aided the people of the United States in the war over Cuba and the Philippines;

"It is resolved that the American women in Great Britain, while deploring the necessity for war, shall endeavor to raise among their compatriots here and in America a fund for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and refugees in South Africa.

"It is proposed to dispatch immediately a suitable hospital ship, fully equipped, with medical stores and provisions, to accommodate 200 patients for three months, with a staff of four doctors, five nurses, and forty non-commissioned officers and orderlies.

"To carry the foregoing resolution into effect, the sum of £30,000 ($150,000) will be required, which will have to be raised within a fortnight. Your sympathy and cooperation are earnestly desired. All contributions should be sent to the honorary Treasurer.

"Lady Randolph Churchill, Chairman; Mrs. Blow, Honorary Secretary; Mrs. Ronalds, Honorary Treasurer, No. 7 Cadogan Place, S. W.; Duchess of Marlborough, Countess of Essex, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Van Duzer, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Selid, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Arthur Paget."

One of the promoters of the movement, who was interviewed by a representative of The Daily Mail, said:

"This is just the chance we have been waiting for. Of course, if we had our way, we should want to subscribe to the war directly, or to have our husbands and brothers volunteer; but the British Government is not in need of funds, and it would not allow our husbands and brothers to enlist.

"No one, however, can find any fault with works of mercy such as we propose. We have had a fine passenger steamer offered us; and, from what I can hear, there will be no difficulty whatever about obtaining £30,000.

"Indeed, I believe twice as much could be raised if it were to become necessary. I suppose we shall have to hold several meetings before the scheme is in what may be called working order."

Mrs. Brown Potter is organizing a concert, confined exclusively to American artists, in aid of the fund.

THE NEW YORK RESOLUTIONS.

Presented to Mr. McKinley by Tunis G. Bergen and Others.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The resolutions adopted at a mass meeting held in Carnegie Hall, New York, Oct. 11, urging the President to offer the friendly services of the United States in mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal and Orange Free State Republics, were presented to the President this afternoon by a delegation from New York, headed by Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society. Others in the delegation were Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia, President of the Universal Peace Union; the Rev. Dr. Evart Van Slyke, of Brooklyn; J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; the Rev. Dr. Farrar, Fred W. Hinrichs, and Samuel Rowland, of Brooklyn; James G. Whitley, of Baltimore, and William Van Benthuysen, of New York.

Mr. Bergen, in his address presenting the petition to the President, said the delegation had no desire to embarrass the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. On the contrary, it was because of that friendliness and good understanding they presented the petition to the President in the hope that in the wise and good discretion of the Executive a way might be found to offer the timely offices of the Government of the United States in an endeavor to allay the bloody conflict now going on in Africa. This would be in line with the new diplomacy enunciated at The Hague peace conference.

The hope was expressed that honorable terms of peace might be secured, the honor of both parties be sustained, and the names of two of our sister republics be not stricken from the earth. No people would welcome our good offices like the British people, the South African Republics were ready for mediation, and the United States as the friend of both should be the best mediator.

Mr. Hinrichs and Mr. Van Benthuysen spoke in the same vein.

The President in responding thanked the gentlemen present for appearing and for the sentiments expressed in behalf of peace. Such sentiments had his sympathy, but in a case where so many diverse interests are involved moves must be made with great reserve lest unwittingly injury be done some of the parties. The fact, moreover, must not be overlooked that America had interests at stake. The President reiterated that he was for peace, and assured the delegation that the petition would receive his most earnest consideration.

The American, Easton, All Right.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The missing newspaper man, Easton, who was supposed to have been captured by the Boers, has been traced by the State Department and found to be all right. Consul Macrum, at Pretoria, reports that Easton is at the front with the Boer forces.

Veteran of the Ball Field Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Fred Waterman, famous as the third baseman of the Cincinnati Red Stockings of 1869, is dying of pneumonia at the City Hospital. He was one of the most popular members of the team, and has been known here ever since the early days of the game. His occupation since has been that of a baggage master.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Cooler and fair; winds variable.

Lower temperature was reported last evening from the St. Lawrence Valley over the central and southwestern lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Southwest, and showers have occurred along the South Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The wind has continued fresh from the northeast over Southern Florida and Cuba, as a result of a barometric gradient between an area of high barometer, which covers the Middle Atlantic Coast districts, and an extensive area of low barometer, which covers the central western Caribbean Sea. The temperature

TAMMANY MEN INDORSED

Bryan and Croker Cheered at the Ratification Meeting.

GOVERNOR AND MAZET SCORED

High Taxation and the "McCullagh Force Bill" Declared to be Due to Republican Machinations.

Tammany Hall and its environs were the points toward which thousands of Democrats from all parts of the two boroughs on Manhattan Island swarmed last night to set their seal of approval on the ticket named at the recent County Convention and to pledge their support to the nominees on election day. The big Wigwam, with its spacious hall, was not large enough by half to contain the throng, and indeed no effort was made to accommodate it entirely within doors. Overflow meetings were amply provided for, and no man, whether he came from the Battery or from William's Bridge, was under the necessity of returning home without having heard music to satiety, or speeches enough to last him till another campaign rolls round.

A Tammany ratification usually means, in addition to plenty of speakers, a plethora of fireworks, a multiplicity of brass bands, and a fair amount of enthusiasm. All of these were components of last night's celebration, and, as was observed by a policeman on duty near the Wigwam, "it was many a day since Fourteenth Street had such a night." Early in the evening three brass bands stationed in the balcony of Tammany Hall and on stands in the neighborhood began playing, their repertoires extending from the latest "ragtime" medley to "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." Simultaneously the streets began to fill with men, and then the fireworks were displayed. It may have been a mere coincidence, but it was a fact that most of the exploding bombs and rockets discharged showers of silver stars, as if emblematic of the tendencies of the rank and file of the organization.

Within the hall every seat was taken nearly a half hour before the meeting was called to order by Randolph Guggenheimer, the Chairman of the evening, but frequent selections played by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band in the gallery kept the crowd in good humor until the Chairman, followed by a few of the 200 Vice Presidents and Secretaries, ascended the platform. Grouped about the stage were John F. Carroll, Judge E. F. O'Dwyer, County Clerk Sohmer, James S. Oliver, Maurice B. Blumenthal, John P. Kane, Maurice F. Holahan, William F. Grell, the candidate for Sheriff, Warren W. Foster, the candidate for Judge of Sessions; Judge of General Sessions; Bartow S. Weeks, ex-Senator John Fox, and a number of others less prominent in political circles. Thomas F. Smith, private secretary to Richard Croker, was chosen as the Secretary of the meeting.

On assuming the chair, Mr. Guggenheimer made a brief speech, in which, after stating that the meeting was no exception to the rule, that Tammany ratifications are an index of Democratic loyalty and determination, he said that the business men of this city are "resolved that the city will never return to the scandals of administrative hypocrisy" which existed during the reform regime of 1894-1897.

THE GOVERNOR ATTACKED.

Continuing, Mr. Guggenheimer said, in part:

"The citizens of New York have found that Republican morality is simply the expression of that sacred Republican disinterestedness which through the State Board of Equalization has imposed upon our already over-burdened shoulders about seventenths of the State taxation! In the name, therefore, of the taxpayers of this city, in the name of the voters who, whether directly or indirectly are forced to relieve the Republican farmer from bearing his legitimate quota of the State taxes, I denounce the Republican Administration of this State as dishonest, self-seeking, and corrupt, and as a menace to the prosperity and fundamental liberties of the freemen of this city.

"On this night one week ago Gov. Roosevelt delivered an address in support of Assemblyman Mazet, and in doing so took occasion to charge Tammany Hall with extravagance and corruption. 'A thief,' he said, 'makes a bad public servant.' I challenge him for a proof of the foul implication which underlies his words. Yet perhaps he should remember that such cheap slanders are only in keeping with the illegal and immoral methods of the investigating committee which a Republican Legislature has sent down to assail by cowardly insinuations the characters of honest public servants, to make covert accusations of corruption from behind the safe intrenchments of parliamentary privilege and to besmirch with innuendoes the reputation of this city.

"When Gov. Roosevelt, in the address to which I have referred, spoke of honest and non-partisan Republicanism, when he asserted that the Republican Party and he himself had fulfilled the various pledges pledges which they made to the public before the election of last year, I could not help feeling that he had lost all sense of irony and political proportion. Does he imagine for one moment that the citizens of New York have ignored the fact that, in obedience to instructions received from his party, he has whitewashed the canal thieves? Pecksniff, when he staggered from the door of the Blue Lion on the night that he entered into a criminal conspiracy with Montague Tigg, presented no more ludicrous spectacle when he lifted his eyes to heaven and apostrophized the unmercenary stars!

"We are aware that the Governor has vehemently proclaimed the purity of those officials whose administration of the canal funds aroused such a storm of indignation throughout the State. But their guilt was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public, and the public constitutes a jury whose verdict never errs. All the loud protestations made by the Governor before his assemblage of farmers can never stem the tide of popular rebuke. Let him clean his own skirts and those of the Republican administration in Albany before he and his henchmen come to this enlightened city and attempt to vilify, under methods of baseless insinuation which would be reprimanded in any court of justice, men whose characters are above and beyond reproach!"

HISSES FOR MAZET'S NAME.

When the speaker mentioned the name of Mr. Mazet the assemblage showed its detestation of that particular Republican candidate by a storm of hisses—an act that was vigorously repeated a few minutes later when he alluded to Gov. Roosevelt's denial of the alleged canal frauds.

Following an old Tammany usage, the reading and adoption of a set of resolutions were next in order. The resolutions, which like those of the platform, betrayed their author as Senator Thomas F. Grady, denounced the "McCullagh Force bill" as an infamy, declared against the alleged partnership "existing between Republican officials and the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and denounced as an act of base subservicncy the action of the Governor in calling an extra session of the Legislature "as a favor to the clients of this persistent law firm." Of the Mazet committee the resolutions said:

"We protest against the innumerable iniquities of the Mazet committee, its scavenger methods, its insulting and arrogant treatment of witnesses, its groveling sycophancy to the law firm responsible for its creation, and its indecency in permitting the sessions of the committee to be employed for the dissemination of malicious rumors and silly inventions originating with the debauched and depraved."

The resolutions denied that there is any alliance between labor and the Republican cabal, and questioned the sincerity of the Republican Party in maintaining the purity of the bench by renominating tried officials while refusing to name the incumbents in the City Court. They also recited Tammany Hall's opposition to "the civil service sham," declaring that the public offices belong to the "intelligent many and not to the cultured few."

Just as the Secretary finished reading the resolutions, and while the Chairman was putting the motion for their adoption, Richard Croker, with Corporation Counsel Whalen, appeared on the platform. The crowd stifled the "ayes" which it was about to shout, and, instead, cheered wildly and long in greeting to the chieftain. Mr. Croker dropped into a seat next to Mr. Carroll, his lieutenant, and made no acknowledgment of the yells and cries of his faithful followers.

John W. Keller, President of the Department of Public Charities, was introduced as the first speaker. He began his address by remarking, "To what depth has the Republican Party fallen when it can find but two Republicans to place upon a county ticket, upon which there are seven names." This allusion to the fusion ticket amused and gratified the audience, which cheered to the echo. After saying that the Republicans had tried to borrow some Democratic virility by placing a Tammany Hall man, Justice Barrett, at the head of their ticket, he said: "The next name on that ticket was also a Tammany Hall man—as long as there was anything in it for him. I refer to Joseph F. Daly." Another storm of hisses, intermingled with a few enthusiastic cheers, greeted this remark, but the demonstration died away as the Chairman rose to rap for order.

CHEERING FOR BRYAN.

Mr. Keller then alluded to the falling off in the registration, saying that the decrease was among Republicans, and that the reason was that "such a mongrel, measly ticket would naturally turn the stomach of any honest Republican." Diverting for a moment from local issues, Mr. Keller touched on National affairs, thereby stirring up his audience to a demonstration that showed why Richard Croker had changed his mind in regard to the late Democratic candidate for President. "Mark Hanna," he began, "the power behind the throne—for the White House has become a throne in these imperial days—said the other day in a speech that trusts are good things for the people, and in an outburst of rage that any one who said otherwise was a liar. Then William Jennings Bryan was a liar—" The mention of Bryan's name was the signal for a violent outburst of cheers which nothing could silence, and it was not until the crowd had yelled itself out of breath that the speaker could continue. "For it was William Jennings Bryan who said, 'Trusts are a menace to the people.' What I want the City of New York to do is to roll up so big a majority that the answer will go back to Hanna that Bryan is not a liar."

Mr. Keller characterized the Mazet committee as an act of retaliation for the defeat of the Astoria Gas bill and appealed to Democrats to go in and win the Assembly, "not alone to show our sense of outrage against Mazet, but to wipe out other legislation such as that which makes John McCullagh a tyrant at the polls."

District Attorney Gardiner in his speech, which followed, recited some unwritten history about the efforts of the Republicans to get Democratic support for the Astoria Gas bill last Winter. According to the speaker, some Republican leaders telephoned from Albany to Mr. Croker asking him if he would consent to an amendment of the bill in question so that "any" corporation might lay gas pipes under the East River without paying the city for the privilege. "No," said Mr. Croker. "It is violation of home rule and I won't stand for it. Every corporation should pay for its franchise." Then, Col. Gardiner said, the Mazet investigation was decided upon. The remainder of his speech was an appeal to voters to make the Democratic majority so great that "the Legislature would see that Tammany Hall, after all, really stands for something."

The impatient calls for Senator Grady which had been heard between each speech were at length answered, and the Senator advanced to the front of the platform amid an uproar of cheers, clapping, and whistling. He was in fine form, and delivered a speech brimming over with wit and sarcasm.

"To my mind," said he, "there is nothing surprising in the attitude of our political opponents in this campaign. We are on the eve of an election in which the success of the Democratic Party is assured. The Republicans have only one chance, and that is to divide the Democratic Party.

"There is an old saying that when the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be, but that when he was well, the devil a saint was he. So we find the old devil of Republican malice and hate against the common people and their interests. They have thrown aside their purple and fine linen, and, donning jumper and overalls, are going about like the roaring lion seeking for deluded workingmen whom they may devour. But they can't trip the workingman, as they will find next month. Dr. Henry never attended so sick a man as he will himself be at the close of the polls. Mazet never had so serious an investigation under his personal control as he will have to find who threw the bricks, and how many were thrown. And if there is such a thing as slaying a man politically Slater will be slain.

MR. PLATT AND THE GOVERNOR.

"This is a Democratic city to the core, and so long as Judges are elected we are entitled to have Democratic Judges on the bench. The Republicans talk about the independence of the judiciary. The independence of the judiciary! Do you want to drive Tracy, Boardman & Platt out of business? The independence of the judiciary! I don't wonder you laugh. Roosevelt talking about the independence of the judiciary! Why, he can't afford to talk about the independence of himself. I challenge him to mention a single order to appoint a person or sign a bill given him by Platt since the first of January that he has disobeyed. The Rough Rider of the last campaign is a very little man in soldier, indeed, in this one. He has been very dizzy since he got that unexpected elevation last November for wearing that Rough Rider hat, but he isn't half as dizzy as he will be when he gets the Fall that is awaiting him next November.

"I heard something about a Mazet committee. [Laughter.] It's only when you come to a political meeting that you do hear about it. There has been a Mazet committee. It has sat. It is no more, nor ever shall be. It was this same Robert Mazet who introduced the Astoria Gas grab bill. The promoters of this bill were deliciously modest. They didn't ask for a thing but the earth. They wanted the earth and all that therein is and all that is under and upon it, with the aspiration of eventually securing a good deal of what is above it; and all this to hold forever and ever and ever, leaving the term after the judgment day a matter of dispute. That was the beginning of the Mazet committee. I have a copy of the bill right here. You see, it's been folded and mauled about a good deal. It's a dirty, contemptible piece of paper, but at that it is better looking than the committee that Tracy, Boardman & Platt ordered to push it along. It was a good thing. So they gave it to their runner and said, 'Here, Bob, put this thing through.'

"The papers denounced the outrageous measure, but not as much as they might have done. They said, 'Oh, if it gets before the Governor he will veto it of course.' Well, the Governor came here a week ago to tell us what a nice, useful bill it was, and that he would have signed it. The bill passed the Assembly with Mazet as its only advocate. Then in the gray dawn of a Spring morning it came over to the Senate. The Democratic skirmishers were out, however. You know how influential was the lobby behind it. The united Democratic vote defeated it. That meant that Tracy, Boardman & Platt lost their fee. And such a fee! Now, and I say this feelingly, for I know how it feels, when you prevent a lawyer from getting a nice fat promised fee you supply him with a crutch, but you take away his leg. Tracy, Boardman & Platt were exceeding wroth, and so out of revenge they initiated the Mazet committee.

"And Mazet uncovered 'a sink of iniquity,' discovered a carnival of crime. Think of it! In a city of 4,000,000 inhabitants he found vice! Yes, he did! And gambling houses, actually found gambling houses, together with other things that are common to all big cities. There are gambling houses in Washington, but is that any proof that McKinley shares in their gains? Go to Albany, and you will find worse, or there would never be a quorum of our Republican friends there."

Senator Grady concluded with a violent denunciation of the "infamous McCullagh force bill" and of McCullagh.

Other speakers were R. M. Campbell, W. Winslow Williams, and O. J. Kindelon.

WITHOUT TAMMANY'S DOORS.

Enthusiasm Hard to Rouse in Overflow Meetings Even with the Spell of Bryan's Name.

Tammany Hall made as lavish preparations last night for the overflow meetings that are ever a feature of its ratifications as if more weighty things than the election of Judges, a Sheriff, and a Legislature were impending. It is to be supposed that the managers of the campaign knew that the outpourings of other years were not to be expected, but they made ready for all who would come. From its prominent location Tammany Hall always collects a crowd, and as orders had been sent to the various districts to abandon meetings therein and concentrate about the wigwam, a big crowd for an off year was in attendance.

There were the usual two stands, one on each side of the entrance to the ball, and across the street was the German stand; the Italian stand was situated in Irving Place. Each one of these had its adherents, who applauded the Democratic sentiments they liked, but it took an unusually fervent appeal to work up enthusiasm, for the crowd, as a rule, was apathetic and had evidently expected just the kind of political pabulum that was dealt out to it.

Among the formidable array of outdoor speakers, Congressman Sulzer was easily the star. Chairman Edward B. Farrell introduced the Congressman as "Billy" Sulzer, and the crowd yelled, "Three cheers for Billy." That gave Mr. Sulzer the proper kind of a start, and he at once launched forth into his favorite topic, which he has used continually in every campaign for the past five years, namely, the voting of the tombstones and the trees up in St. Lawrence County. The crowd who had heard Mr. Sulzer before did not wax very enthusiastic over this time-worn line of argument, and the Congressman awoke to the realization that he would have to take another tack. He tried to work up some enthusiasm by the mention of the name of "the peerless leader, William Jennings Bryan," but the crowd refused to become excited. Then the Congressman attacked what he called "the mongrel ticket," made up, he said, of three Republicans and four Democrats.

A SOP TO REPUBLICANS.

"That's a nice ticket to present for the suffrages of intelligent Republicans, isn't it?" he shouted. "Isn't it rather hard on you Republicans that they can't find seven men in your own party who are fit to be nominated for office? I wouldn't belong to a party like that, and I think some of the thinking Republicans will rebuke the insult by voting for all Democrats instead of for a half-way lot, such as the Republican county ticket represents."

Congressman Sulzer then told the story about Mr. Quigg, who in his speech intended to smash the tariff spoke in his peroration about "booted and spurred gladiators." Quigg, he said was nonplussed when another Congressman arose and asked in what age gladiators were thus attired, and Mr. Sulzer used this worn tale to draw a simile of how nonplussed the party would be after November 7. Mr. Sulzer then referred in terms of sarcasm to a Governor of New York who traveled around to county fairs telling mothers to bring up their boys to be heroes as he was, and from that he switched to National questions, berating the President for traveling about the country making political speeches as if he was already nominated for a second term when there were enough weighty questions and happenings to keep him in Washington.

SHUTTING OFF MR. SULZER.

Mr. Sulzer wandered from his subject long enough to tell his hearers what he was going to do when he went back to his seat in Congress in December, to which seat the people had elected him. He had been speaking for a long time when the Chairman moved close to him as an intimation that there were other speakers on the stand and Mr. Sulzer wound up with this peroration:

"Oh, hypocrisy, oh, subterfuge, oh, human incredulity, thy name is Republicanism!"

James J. Russell, who followed Mr. Sulzer, said that the other speakers had stolen most of his thunder, so he would have to amuse the crowd by referring to the presence of ex-Justice Daly on what he called "the mongrel ticket," and then told a story of an old farmer who desired to divide his worldly goods between his two sons when he came to die. But the farmer knew that the elder son was shrewd, so he got from him a promise to divide the goods into two lots, and let the younger son have the first choice. The shrewd son put all the fine stock and goods into one lot and all the "scrubs" into the other, but among the latter he put a pet lamb that the younger son had raised and loved. Then he called his brother out to make his choice, first calling his attention to the pet lamb. The lad looked over the lots critically, and then going up to the lamb, said: "I've raised you and I love you well, but now I find you in such bad company that we'll have to part." It was for just such a reason, Mr. Russell said, that ex-Justice Daly was put on the Republican ticket, but the voters, like the son, would not be fools and would know how to choose.

Assistant District Attorney James Lindsay Gordon attacked the White civil service law, which he said was intended to create an office-holding class in this State that the free ballot of the people would be unable to remove. He then poured hot shot into Mr. Mazet and his committee for defaming the City of New York, as he put it, and asked, "Who is this immortal patriot who heads this immaculate band? The author of the Astoria Gas bill, the most gigantic steal ever contemplated and sought to be foisted upon a people."

There was plenty of action at the German stand at the other side of Fourteenth Street, where a large crowd preserved decorous attention while the thundering train of German sentences passed over its heads. At times the voices of the speakers were drowned in the clamor raised by illuminated wagons supplied with deep-toned bells. The speakers took especial delight in calling attention to the fact that Mr. Grell was the only German Anti-Fusion candidate on either ticket, although some of the speakers differed as to whether he was a "Plattdeutscher" or a "Hochdeutscher." Some of the speakers when all else failed tried to arouse enthusiasm by the mention of Bryan's name, and when one of them said "Bryan is a man of fine presence and physic" the crowd roared.

Around in Irving Place the Italians were demonstrative over the speeches delivered in their own soft tongue, and it was not until the speakers essayed English that the interest began to wane. One of the speakers was introduced as the "Boothlack Orator," and he came to grief early, although the Chairman confidently assured the crowd that he was destined for the Legislature. The "orator" got along fairly well until he tried to tell a touching story about a New Jersey lad who fell on the battle field in far away Cuba while his thoughts ran back to the merry children playing in the sunlight, "where the flowers were expectorating their sweet perfume."

That ended the "orator" and the meeting.

Col. Gardiner's New Assistant.

District Attorney Gardiner now has twenty-five assistants to help him in prosecuting the lawbreakers of Manhattan. Yesterday he appointed Henry J. Goldsmith as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Goldsmith is one of the legal advisers of Martin Engle.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CAMPAIGN.

Kings County Leader Shevlin Calls at Headquarters—Encouraging News from Monroe County.

Chairman Frank Campbell's work in bringing the Tammany and Kings County organizations into working touch with the State Executive Committee made progress yesterday, when James Shevlin, Hugh McLaughlin's lieutenant, and the active head of the Brooklyn Democracy, called at the Hoffman House headquarters for the first time since they were opened. The previous evening Mr. Campbell had called on Mr. Croker at the Democratic Club.

Mr. Campbell had intended going over to Brooklyn to see Mr. Shevlin, but the Kings County leader saved him that trouble, and set at rest the impression that he was not in sympathy with the new Executive Committee by appearing at the Hoffman House himself. Democrats who entertained this impression based it on the facts that some bitterness had been exhibited against Mr. Shevlin by ex-Senator Hill at the recent State Committee meeting, that Senator McCarren, a Brooklyn man, had been "turned down" for Chairman of the new Executive Committee through Mr. Hill's influence, and that the headquarters were in charge of Hill men. Therefore, when Mr. Shevlin showed up at headquarters yesterday these Democrats were pleased.

Mr. Shevlin is heartily in favor of the permanent headquarters scheme, and it is understood that he also made the heart of Chairman Danforth glad by assuring him of substantial aid in the fight for the Assembly. At any rate, after Mr. Shevlin had called, Chairman Danforth said: "We've got money now, but I won't tell you where we got it."

Reports were received at headquarters yesterday from Monroe County on which to base the hope that one of the seats the Democrats need to control the Assembly may be gained there. The re-election by the Republicans of Assemblymen Merton E. Lewis from the First District, Adolph J. Rodenbeck from the Second, and Richard Gardiner from the Third is regarded as probable, but in the Fourth District, where Jacob S. Haight (Dem.) is running against Benjamin F. Gleason, (Rep.,) the Democrats have strong hopes of electing their man. Mr. Haight came within 90 votes of election last year. This time the Democrats are concentrating their strength on the district with the determination to carry it.

Intimations that ex-Senator Hill is not helping in the campaign are resented at the Hoffman House headquarters. Reports received there reveal that the ex-Senator is writing to his friends all over the State, urging them to renewed efforts and exhorting them, in spite of the unfortunate condition of party affairs, to pitch in and help elect a Democratic Assembly this Fall.

BYRNES TO OFFSET McCULLAGH.

Tammany Consults Him in Regard to Alleged Registration Frauds.

Ex-Police Superintendent Byrnes was at Tammany headquarters yesterday in consultation with John F. Carroll. Tammany purposes doing some investigation of illegal registration on its own account, as an offset to the work of Superintendent McCullagh and his deputies, and ex-Superintendent Byrnes's advice, it is understood, was sought on that subject.

Mr. Carroll has received reports of undue increases in the lists of voters in several districts, notably the Twelfth and Sixteenth, and the charge is made that many of these new names are of foreigners who have recently come to this country. The records of the Barge Office are being searched by representatives of the Tammany Hall Law Committee for substantiation of this charge.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

ARTISTICALLY and MUSICALLY PERFECT.

World-renowned for

Purity and Power of Tone, Durability and Tone-Sustaining Quality.

Catalogue Mailed to Any Address.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS

33 Union Square—West.

Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York

SIGNOR GALANTE'S "CAMPEEN."

Grand Street Barber Candidate for the Assembly Neglects Business to Talk of His Ambition.

Signor "Nic" Galante, the Grand Street barber, Assembly candidate, is deep in preparations for what he announced last night as "da hottes' campeen avair run in da Twel' Dist' for go to Albany, you bet." The Signor will hold a meeting in Wolf's Hall, at 452 Grand Street, this evening, and afterward will address in the open air the mutitudes unable to gain entrance to the hall, which is entirely too small for a man of his growing popularity. Next Monday he will open his campaign in earnest, cartail speeches forming the principal part of it.

So absorbed is he in the details of his candidacy that many a luckless customer has been left helpless in the middle of a shave, with face lathered, while "Nic," razor in hand, has run to the sidewalk to discuss with any one and every one his coming election. This happened last evening, while the barber was shaving a comparatively new-comer to "Poverty Hollow," and a man who did not understand his ways. Signor Galante had been talking about five minutes, when a voice from the chair yelled:

"Say, you. Do you think I'm paying rent for this chair? Come in and finish the job."

"One secon', Signor," called "Nic" pleasantly, going on talking.

Three minutes passed, when those in the shop were startled by a roar, and a tall man with one side of his face in lather rose in wrath.

"See here, you," shouted the customer, angrily. "Come, quick!"

"Ahe, Giuseppe," said "Nic" indifferently, passing his razor to one of his barbers. "Complit da shav'."

"Choe Scully, he ask me las' night in my place not run no more," went on "Nic," forgetting his customer completely. "He say, 'Nic,' you one dam fool. You can't get 'lect. Da boys fool you, 'n so you keep out and not tak-a da vote from Leon Sanders. You hurt 'im.' I say, 'Choe, whatyou t'ink I am? You tak-a me for Chinese Jock? I not get out. Mak-a da beeg run, 'n I get 'lect. For why "Nic" get out? I got t'ree t'ousan' vote, 'n I get 'lect on twent' fi' hunder', you bet.' So Choe go 'way'n I tell 'im Leon 'n me good coampanay yet, 'n I vote for Leon.

"What I say in my spich t'morrow? I got a helluf beeg lot t'ings I say. Mak-a da beeg reform up in Albanay.

"Saay, da best t'ing of all," shouted "Nic," suddenly, as an idea struck him. "I mak-a da law to change da breedg aintrance from Peet Street to Grand Street. See? Eet come right out front 'Nic's' shop. Eef da entrance go on Peet Street, da peop' da travel no more by my shop, so my trade sleep 'way. Ah-e, I get dat law pass quick."

Then "Nic's" busy brain enumerated more reforms. One is to have Grand Street and Sixth Avenue paved with asphalt. "For why Nic wear bees shoe out on dees pave," he said, "when da millionaire man on Fift' Avanoo get-a da smoot' pave. Ah-e Nic's da por man frien'."

Another reform of this unique publicist is to have a steam railroad on Grand Street, stopping in the cars, and the cars run on a ten-minute headway.

"I pay out seven hunder' dol' for my campeen so far," continued the barber, "'n eight hunder' more 'fore I get 'lect."

Last night "Nic" hired an Italian band from Mulberry Street for his meeting to-night, and, besides this, he has four men hustling for votes throughout the district.

"Da pape' da advertise Barber Nic," said that worthy, as he prepared to close his shop. "'N all da peop' da say 'Hello, 'Semblyyman,' Even Tim Sullivan he say eet."

Gruber Not Opposing Fallows.

Abraham Gruber, leader of the Twenty-first District, reported at Republican County Headquarters yesterday that the re-election of Assemblyman Fallows was assured beyond shadow of doubt. The report that he was engineering a plot to elect Armitage Matthews, the Republican candidate for Alderman, at the expense of Mr. Fallows, Mr. Gruber pronounced both false and absurd. "I have been advising the boys to work extra hard for Matthews," he said, "but that was because he is opposed by a Citizens' Union candidate, while Mr. Fallows has the Citizens' Union indorsement. We don't concede any doubt of Mr. Fallows's election."

Nassau County Assembly Ticket.

Supreme Court Justice Jenks has issued an order directing County Clerk John Sutphin of Queens County to deliver to County Clerk Thomas Patterson of Nassau County certified copies of the certificates of nomination of Edward N. Townsend, Democrat; George Wilbur Doughty, Republican, and Amos G. Whaley, Prohibitionist, candidates for the Assembly in the Third District of Queens. This district comprises part of Queens Borough and all of Nassau County. County Clerk Patterson is directed in the same writ to print the names on the official ballot of Nassau County.

Big Registration in Clinton County.

PLATTSBURG, Oct. 26.—The total registration of Clinton County is 13,531, an increase of 507 over last year. This is the largest registration in the history of the county. Each party claims to see an advantage in it. The increase in the Republican towns of Au Sable, Blackbrook, Chazy, Ellenburgh, and Mooers is 350, and the only Democratic towns that show increases are Altona, Beekmantown, and Saranac, where the gain is only 150.

CITIZENS' UNION CAMPAIGN.

An Appeal for Funds to be Mailed to Ten Thousand Voters.

An appeal for funds for the pending campaign was issued yesterday from the headquarters of the Citizens' Union, in the form of a letter, copies of which are being sent to some 10,000 voters who were supporters of the union in 1897. This letter is, in part, as follows:

The Citizens' Union, the Republican Party, the Independent Labor Party, the City Club, Independent (Democratic and Republican) are all united this year in support of one clean ticket against Tammany Hall in New York County. Vote for this ticket, work for this ticket, and above all, at this critical time, help it with your financial support. Money is needed, and urgently needed, to carry on a successful canvass. In many of the Assembly districts, practically the same forces are arrayed in support of local nominees for the offices of Assemblymen and Aldermen. The Citizens' Union has local organizations in fifteen of the thirty-five Assembly districts of this county, and is preparing to organize temporarily to further the interests of the county ticket in many of the remaining districts. It is well equipped for a valiant fight in behalf of its county and local tickets. It is also important to keep the organization compact and in good shape for the Mayoralty campaign in 1901.

Preparations are being made for the ratification meeting to be held under the auspices of the Central City Committee at Cooper Union to-morow night. The circulation of literature has been begun by the Campaign Committee. So and so five documents have either been printed or are in press. These are the Citizens' Union platform, the appeal to voters, extracts from the testimony before the Mazet Committee, the speech delivered last Fall by James C. Carter on the independence of the judiciary, and the speech of W. Bourke Cockran on the same subject.

Vague Response.

McSwatters—Is your new girl a good cook?

McSwitters—Well, she goes to church every Sunday.—Syracuse Herald.

BOSTON POLITICIANS FIGHT.

Rival Factions Supporting Mayoralty Candidates Have a Row in the City Committee's Rooms.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—A scramble between the supporters of Gen. Patrick A. Collins and John R. Murphy, candidates for Mayor of Boston, to obtain places of advantage for filing nomination papers at the Democratic City Committee's headquarters here to-day, developed into a hot battle between the factions. Several persons were hurt, and the rooms of the committee were badly damaged.

The trouble followed the discovery by the Murphy men, who had stood on the stairs all night, that some of the Collins adherents had gained places inside the committee room. The party favoring Murphy having heard movements in the room very early this morning, suspected a trick, broke the glass panels of the door, and their opponents were disclosed. An uproar followed, but a squad of police kept the Murphy men under control until 9 o'clock, the hour for opening the rooms.

At just 9 o'clock, however, without giving an opportunity for the door to be unlocked, the crowd made a plunge which forced the door open, and a wild rush for the nomination papers began. Fully 200 men rushed into the room in the greatest disorder, and the contesting factions were immediately involved in a wild contest for the positions at the desk, where the papers were to be filed. The men who had gained an entrance first succeeded in holding their advantageous positions until the Collins papers had been filed.

Meanwhile personal encounters had developed, and hot fights were in progress on all sides. Collars and ties were torn off, clothing was damaged, and faces were blackened by fist blows. Joseph Hankin of Ward 7 received a blow on the head from a blackjack, and was dragged out of the crowd in an unconscious state. Doors and windows were smashed, and the furniture was wrecked. Order was not restored until the police succeeded in getting out all those who had finished their business.

The City Committee cannot tell how the Collins faction gained entrance to the rooms. It is claimed by some that they forced the door, and then fastened it after going inside. It is understood that an investigation will be demanded.

ON THE STUMP WITH HARRISON.

An Old Man Who Sang for Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Star.

In a small store on West Eighth Street—the number is 1,332—where he sells apples, pears, candy, and tobacco, can be found every day a man who was an important factor in the Harrison-Van Buren Presidential campaign of nearly sixty years ago. His name is H. J. Ogden, and notwithstanding his eighty years, his mind is as clear regarding that memorable event as if it had been only a year ago. For six months he was "Old Tippecanoe's" constant companion. While the old man did the talking, Ogden, then young, led in singing the campaign songs that sang the log-cabin hero into the Presidential chair.

A reporter for The Star found him in his little store and asked him to tell something about the 1840 fight.

He chuckled softly for a moment and then said: "About Tippecanoe and Tyler, too? Certainly. Why, that was a race the like of which the country has never known. It was one continual round of song. But let me start with the beginning.

"I was a lad of twenty-one in those days. My home was what was known as Clevetown, or just over the hill from Gen. Harrison's home. My hair was very black and curly. When Gen. Harrison was nominated by the Whigs, the Democrats, who had named Van Buren, set up a great cry of derision. They poked fun at the old man who had lived in a log cabin and who drank hard cider. With pride they pointed to 'Van' as an aristocrat, and made new jokes about our hard-cider, log-cabin man.

"'Our people,' continued Mr. Ogden, 'saw the advantage in this kind of talk, and acted upon it immediately. They decided upon a hard cider, log cabin, song canvass. At that time I had a strong—and people said—beautiful baritone voice. Gen. Harrison asked me to go with him on the campaign and lead the singing. I went. It was a six months' trip. We had no railroad cars, but had to content ourselves with horses, wagons, and boats. As I said, my hair was black and curly. I let it grow long to give more of the rural effect until I had a mass of curls about as big as a half bushel measure. I remember one meeting in particular on the old battleground of Tippecanoe. After they were all finally settled I walked to the centre of the platform."

The speaker was evidently living in the past. He arose from the chair in which he was sitting and walked across the little store's floor.

"Running my fingers through my long hair," he said, doing it, "and without waiting till they were absolutely quiet, I began to sing

"'They say that he lives in a cabin.'"

The old man's voice sounded through the little room. He was singing. His voice was strong, although its unsteadiness showed the effect of his eighty years. He sang on:

"'And lives on old hard cider, too,
But what if he does, we're certain
That he was the hero of Tippecanoe.'

"Now comes the chorus," exclaimed Ogden, excitedly:

"'He's the hero of Tippecanoe,
He's the hero of Tippecanoe,
But what if he does, we're certain
He's the hero of Tippecanoe.'

"There's a lot of verses," said the old campaigner. "Here's the last one, and, my, how they would 'jine' in on the chorus." The old man sang again:

"'And if you get any ways thirsty,
I'll tell you boys what we can do:
We'll just roll in a bar'l of old hard cider
And drink to Old Tippecanoe.'

"After the song Gen. Harrison would talk. After he had been speaking for about thirty minutes a signal would be given from the outskirts of the crowd. The General would drop into his chair like one shot. It didn't make any difference whether he was in the middle of a sentence or word, he quit; that was my cue. I'd jump up and point 'way back yonder. The crowd would look, too, and see a lot of our fellows rolling a great big ball about six feet tall. Then I'd begin to sing. Here's the tune," and the old man sang:

"'Oh, what has caused this great commotion, motion.
Our country through?
Why, 'tis that ball that's rolling on
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too;
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too;
And with 'em we'll beat little Van,
Van—
Van, you're a used-up man.'

"We generally ended our meetings with this and everybody joined in," said Mr. Ogden, as he sang once more:

"'Oh, where, tell us where, was your log cabin built?
Why, it was built among the merry boys
That wield the plow and spade in the Ohio State
In the bonny buckeye shade.'

"People nowadays," said Mr. Ogden, "have an idea that the float in a procession is something new. Why, bless your heart, we had them in 1840. We had parades then with log cabins mounted on wagons, and canoe floats with the boats over sixty feet long. We had blacksmiths' shops on wheels with men at the forges."

This kind of campaign was carried on all over the West and Middle West. Mr. Ogden said that women joined in the work and gave singing parties all over the country for the log-cabin candidate.

Mr. Ogden is firm in his belief that Gen. Harrison was poisoned in the White House.

"Of course," he said, "it wasn't best to say so then, as it would have caused the greatest riots ever heard of in the United States. The country was like a powder magazine, ready for the match. It's my opinion that the real cause of Harrison's death was kept quiet to prevent carnage."

Mr. Ogden is the grandson of Capt. Benjamin Ogden of the Revolutionary War. He went to Topeka in 1869, where he operated a flour mill. Later he came to Kansas City, working for the Kansas City Milling Company as a miller and afterward traveled for the same company. He fell to the floor about two years ago, shattering his hip. This has caused him to adopt crutches. The accident also ended his usefulness as a traveling man, so he opened his little store, where he now grinds out a living for himself in his old age.

The Deck a Dangerous Place for Him.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Charles E. Johnson, the agent of the Boston and Bangor Steamship Company, who slipped on the deck of the Pendleton Brothers the day she was launched at Belfast, had not been on the deck of a vessel while in the stocks since the building of the bark Harry Harmond, forty-one years ago. At that time he fell into the hold just as the vessel was about to be launched and was so seriously injured that his father, who was an owner in the vessel, delayed the launching.

CLARK TO BE RE-ELECTED?

New York, New Haven and Hartford ex-President Said to be Willing.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—On the authority of an official of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, who is well qualified to speak, the Boston Financial News Bureau says "that Charles P. Clark will be re-elected President of the company by the Directors on Nov. 11. He will consent to remain at the head of the road for a few months longer, until a satisfactory choice of a successor can be arranged. Mr. Clark will act in deference to the Vanderbilt interests, and before a year has elapsed the road will be a portion of the New York Central system."

Senator Depew promptly denied the report last night when asked if it were true. "Mr. Clark has refused a re-election," said he, "and as for the absorption of the New Haven by the New York Central, there has never been any such intention. The New Haven is too rich a road, and, besides, the price we would have to pay would be too great."

Died While Preparing to Wed.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Oct. 26.—George Meiler, a prominent business man, died last night from injuries received in a fall on the railroad. Meiler was arranging for his wedding, which was to be in a few days. The expectant bride is from Terre Haute, Ind. She had just arrived to assist in the arrangements.

South Shore Telephone Extension.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 26.—The Nassau County Board of Supervisors has granted the South Shore Telephone Company a franchise for the extension of its local telephone service through the county. The company is endeavoring to establish an independent telephone service on Long Island.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:24	Sun sets 5:03	Moon rises

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:54	Gov. Isl'd	2:40
H. Gate	4:36		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	2:00	Gov. Isl'd	2:44
H. Gate	4:40		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) OCT. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caribbee, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Usk, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Belize, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P

The Wanamaker Store.

Fifth Floor Specials---A Quick Success

THE growing business demands more room at all the counters devoted to the sale of regular goods. We meet the demand by a special bargain exchange on the fifth floor.

Collected here are the extraordinary bargain offerings. They can be examined at leisure and bought with comfort. Yesterday's brief announcement assembled a large audience of eager buyers. There'll be a larger attendance to-day. The programme includes:

Shoes for Men and Women
White Blankets
Muslin Bedclothing
Muslin Underwear, broken lots
Fancy Dress Silks
Cotton Counterpanes
Notions
Men's Shirts
Cotton Comfortables
Down Quilts
Writing Paper
Fancy Lamps
Women's Knit Underwear
Ribbons
Hosiery for Men, Women & Children

This Shoe Sale Is Important

Prices are half, or, at most, two-thirds the usual.

Styles are good. The shoes are in Fall and Winter weights.

Six thousand pairs were first put on sale yesterday—there were many eager buyers. It is only fair that we repeat the news—with what of additional interest there is to tell. Such shoe selling appeals to those who like to save money as well as to those who must save money. While sold away from the regular shoe store we do not get away from the regular shoe store guarantees.

You buy the same way—first floor or fifth—you pay least on fifth floor, simply because we put all the great special lots there.

Shoes for Men

$2.30 a pair for $3.50, $4 and some $5 Shoes. Patent leather, enameled leather, tan oil-grained, black kidskin, wax-calf, Box Calf—fine styles.

$1.80 a pair for $3 Shoes. Wax-calf, tan Russia leather; good heavy soles.

Shoes for Women

$2 a pair for $3 Shoes. Black kidskin shoes made on straight London and full English lasts; welted soles. Button or lace.

$1.60 a pair for Shoes meant to be $3, but we should not buy quite as heavy goods for regular stock. Black kidskin, warm and fine for wear. Only 960 pairs.

$1.40 a pair for the lots we have of $1.50, $1.60 and $2 special purchases (mostly $2.50 shoes at full price). Tan and black; button and lace.

40c. a pair for Velour Slippers, for the dressing room.

$1 a pair for Alfred Dolge Felt Romeos (or should we call these Juliets?)

25c. a pair for Black Cloth Overgaiters. Shoe Store Annex—Fifth floor.

Half the Silks Are Sold

And no wonder! For the assortment was varied enough to meet many requirements, and prices are half, in many cases. This word of them—

35c yd.—900 yds. White pure surah silks; value 55c.

35c yd.—800 yds. black Liberty satin; full 21 in. wide; all silk; 65c kind.

40c yd.—400 yds. black surah silks; extra heavy; double warp; reasonable at 55c.

40c yd.—Rich glace surahs—all silk; and durable; for linings; 65c goods.

45c yd.—2,000 yds. plain colored taffetas; good colorings; 75c quality.

45c yd.—700 yds. black surah silks; double warp; 24 in. wide. A good 85c value.

45c yd.—Chameleon striped taffetas; double colors parted by twin cords of white between which is a hair-line of satin. 45c., though regularly 75c.

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

Rather Dressy Clothes for Men

Any man can rely on us for his clothes—and be well-dressed, for business, for all occasions. This clothing Store is to be judged by the most exacting standard you please—it is foolish to take risks in buying clothing.

Prince Albert Coat and Vest of fine black Thibet, silk faced; vest is double-breasted. $20.
Or same style, full silk-lined, at $25.
Of fine black Vicuna, silk-lined, $35.
Suits with 3-button cutaway coat; unfinished worsted; silk lined; single-breasted vest, $20.
Of black rough-faced cheviot, coat satin lined, $15.
Striped Trousers, $5. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Well-made Sheets and Pillow Cases

Six thousand sheets and pillow cases are ready for selling this morning at least prices we ever knew for equal goods. They are made of fine standard muslin; torn (not cut) and neatly trimmed. Muslins are getting dearer and dearer—but that is your look out, and you needn't care, if you get enough of these pieces at to-day's price. The sizes are measured from the muslin as torn off—they are shortened by the width of the hem.

BLEACHED PILLOW CASES		BLEACHED SHEETS	
42x36 in., 10c	45x38½ in., 12c	54x90 in., 35c	72x99 in., 50c
42x38½ in., 11c	50x38½ in., 13c	63x90 in., 40c	81x90 in.. 50c
45x36 in., 11c	54x38½ in., 14c	63x99 in., 43c	81x99 in., 55c

72x90 in., 45c. 90x90 in., 55c. 90x99 in., 60c.

Fifth Floor.

Hosiery and Underwear If you are very particular as to your hosiery and knit under-garments, come here. We pride ourselves on bringing over more fine, even luxurious things, than any other retail store—some folks count these fine goods extravagant, even at our fair prices; others know them simply as very nice and very elegant.

This for that part of the business—but we have fine news for those who buy less expensive sorts—full assortments of the regular lines in the first floor store—and these

Lots at Special Prices

on Fifth Floor—

Men's dark gray merino half hose, seamless heels, at 12½c—a bargain.

Men's "natural" color and tan merino half hose; seamless heels and toes—3 pairs for 50c.

Women's fine-gauge black cotton stockings, with colored soles—silky looking and good, 25c a pair, instead of 38c.

Women's fine cashmere stockings; black; 3 pairs for a dollar, 35c for 1 pair. Worth half as much again.

Women's Ribbed Vests and Drawers (ankle length); silk trimmed; French band, drawing string and side buttons. 25c a garment, instead of 38c.

Children's Ribbed Black Stockings; double knees; 3 pairs for 25c. Still better ones at 2 pairs for 25c—worth 20c a pair.

Fifth floor.

Writing Paper 7c a Pound A bargain for all tastes, many sizes, many colors, many shapes—good paper, normally 15c to 20c a pound. Now it is

seven cents a pound

Fifth floor.

Framed Pictures Etchings, colored photographic pictures—five hundred of them, neatly framed—are to be sold to-day at about the cost of framing—

8 x 10 inch, 25c.
12 x 25 inch, 50c.
16 x 20 inch, 50c.

New Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Men's Fancy Shirts Percale shirts, dollar shirts by any standard—but we got twenty-eight hundred to sell

at fifty cents

and nearly half of them sold yesterday. A few pique-bosom shirts in the lot. All sizes; finely laundered.

Fifth floor.

Scarfs and Pillow Shams Spachtel work from Switzerland—75c to a dollar a piece has been the price, but every whip-stitch we clear out the stock and start fresh; hence—

37½c a piece

—half price and under. Bureau Scarfs and Pillow Shams.

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

Ribbons With Christmas-time fancy-work to do, with ribbon-wearing time always with us—these pretty Ribbons (all silk) at to-day's prices will prove interesting:

Taffeta Ribbons—all the good colors—
2¾ in. at 12c, from 15c.
3 5-8 in. at 16c, from 20c.
4 3-8 in. at 18c, from 25c.

Black Taffeta Ribbons, 4 1-8 in. wide, 15c, from 23c.

Fancy Taffeta Ribbons, 4 in. wide, 9c, from 13c.

Lots of good Remnants at just half prices.

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

White Aprons We have thirty-five hundred White Lawn Aprons, liberal in every way—especially in good quality—thirty and thirty-five cent kinds, but these are to be sold

at 15c

We've had some good apron bargains—these form a better one.

Night Gowns Chemises Corset Covers Every once in a while we freshen the Muslin Underwear stocks by taking out every piece you have looked at and selling it at a loss. This doesn't mean "stop looking;" we want you to look, but we want you always to see fresh things. So—

Night Gowns, cambric and nainsook, eigh styles—$1, though values were $1.75 to $2.75.

Chemises, muslin, cambric, nainsook, lawn, —short and "skirt" chemises—50c. to $1. Were $1 to $2.25

Corset Covers (not many), some sizes missing: 15c. for values 25c. and 35c. (large), tight fitting.

75c. for values $1.50 and $1.75—sizes 32 to 36 (drawing string at waist).

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

Blankets Quilts A housewife thinks it great to save a half cent a pound on sugar—and it is, for sugar (like blankets and the medium-priced quilts) goes as a staple; prices change by fractions of a cent on the one; by nickels on the bed clothing.

But we have

saved a fourth on some

and considerable on each of these items—

75c. for $1 Crochet Bed Spreads.

Cotton comfortables; figured fabric, both sides; good, clean cotton filling. 85c.

White Blankets, 60x80 inches, 4 pounds, $1.50 a pair.

White Blankets, 70x80 inches, cotton warp, wool filling, $1.65 a pair.

White Blankets, wool both ways, 70x80 inches, 5 pounds, $2.70 a pair.

Special Selling—Fifth Floor.

Notions Work-basket needfuls and endless little things of personal use—"Notions," for short, but prices are apt to be long. We've changed that here—but this is only one store.

Less than usual prices to-day for these articles—

Needle Books, 4 papers needles and some darners, 2c.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c.
Strawberry Pin Cushions, 5c.
Linen-finish Thread, 100-yd. spool, 3c.
Silk Garter Elastic, enough for a pair, 5c.
Safety Pins, open both sides, 2c. doz.
Mourning Pins, 2c. a box.
American Pins, 1c. a paper.
English Pins, 5c. a paper.
Basting Cotton, 500-yd. spool for 3c.
Men's Garters, colors, 5c. a pair.
Hair Pins, 4c. box. Stocking Darners, 3c.
Dress Shields—rubber lined or "light weight," No. 3, 8c.; No. 4, 9c.; No. 5, 10c.

Fifth Floor.

Candy News We do not make any goods that we can safely buy ready-made, but we must make our candies—for we must have them absolutely pure and fresh. Not all expensive—these are *20c. a pound*—

Chocolate-covered Nougats
Chocolate-covered Marshmallows
Assorted Chocolates
Walnut Croquettes.

Basement.

Tissot's Life of Christ

Through the Wanamaker-Tissot Club, now forming, this wonderful work may be obtained at about

One-fourth the Original Price

and upon easy payments, too. Four volumes (in choice of three elegant bindings) containing over 500 splendid illustrations in colors,—reproductions of famous originals, to see which hundreds of thousands crowded the galleries of America's great cities.

Howard Pyle, the artist, wrote: "The Bible itself seems to me, taking it all in all, the most beautiful book in the world. It only enforces my original opinion that M. Tissot is a great representative of modern art in its highest sense. The art that not only possesses ornateness of design and beauty of color and perfect composition, but also that has behind it the ardent soul and exalted purpose that gives the raison d'etre of art of to-day."

Tissot's Life of Christ was published to sell at $160. We have procured an entire edition, and are offering sets to club members upon payment of

The Club Fee of One Dollar

and following payments of $3 a month; to begin 30 days after delivery of books.

Write for further particulars, or call.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GRANTS OF SUBMERGED LAND.

The Question Is Considered by the State Board—Gov. Roosevelt Discusses It in a Letter.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—The State Land Board at its meeting to-day granted the application of John J. Albright of Buffalo for a grant of fifty acres of land under water at Stony Point, just west of Buffalo, which territory abuts the site on which Buffalo's big steel plant is to be erected at a cost of $20,000,000.

When this plant is established 8,000 operators will be employed. The plans call for the erection of two miles of buildings. The company has paid $1,500,000 in cash for the land on which the plant is to be erected.

Gov. Roosevelt, in a letter sent to the State Land Board Oct. 10, which was read at to-day's meeting, practically stated that he was opposed to the granting of land under water in fee. The letter was sent in connection with a small grant made by the Board of Land under water which he refused to sign. Following is a copy of the letter:

Executive Chamber, Albany, Oct. 19, 1899.
Commissioners of the Land Office:

It seems to me questionable policy to alienate the land of the State. Would it not be better to lease it for a fixed term of, say, twenty-five years with power of renewal, or what conditions are deemed best? I do not say definitely that this course is the right one to follow, but I would like your board to consider what is the proper policy to pursue. Very truly yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

A committee, consisting of Secretary of State McDonough, State Treasurer Jaeckel, State Engineer Bond, and Attorney General Davies, was appointed to consider the suggestions made in the Governor's letter and frame a policy to be pursued by the board.

State Engineer Bond introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing that grants should not be made in front of streets in New York City intersecting the shore line, unless modified maps and descriptions are submitted of such lands under water to be taken.

Counsel representing Tracy, Boardman & Platt, the attorneys for "The Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company," asked the board to take up the company's application for a grant of sixteen acres of land under water in New York Bay, prior to considering the Bond resolution. The board failed to take action on the Astoria grant.

THE STEAMER PONCE OVERDUE.

Two Days Late on Her Maiden Trip from New York to San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 26.—The new steamer Ponce, Capt. Dyer, which left New York Oct. 19 on her maiden trip to this port and Ponce, is more than forty-eight hours overdue, and there is some public anxiety in regard to her. Her agents, however, express confidence in her safety, and say her course was probably altered.

The United States transport Resolute, from New York Oct. 19, with provisions, arrived here to-day, two days late. She reports having experienced bad weather.

The Ponce was recently added to the fleet of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, and attracted attention during the yacht races, when she took excursionists outside the Hook to view the races. She is regarded as one of the stanchest boats on the coast, and no fears are felt for her safety. Her delay, it is thought, may be due to some derangement of machinery. She is owned by Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

FLEECED BY HER HUSBAND.

Indiana Woman Stranded in Rochester After Being Deserted.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Mary Jane Colthar and daughter of Bunker Hill, Ind., are stranded here owing to having been robbed of $4,070 by New York sharpers. Mrs. Colthar, while traveling from her home to Chicago, made the acquaintance of a stranger who introduced her through a letter to a New York friend, with whom she opened a correspondence. The stranger, who gave his name as Monroe, came to Indianapolis and married Mrs. Colthar. He then induced her to turn her property into cash and come East with him. This she did, and the pair came to Rochester Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Colthar's daughter, a girl aged eleven.

Under the pretext of starting in the drug business, Monroe got his bride to turn over to him all of her money, after which he left for New York to purchase a stock of goods. This is the last seen of him, although he wrote from New York saying that he had been robbed and advising his wife and daughter to return to their home in Indiana. The matter was reported to the Rochester police, who verified the woman's story.

Picturesque Herring Fishing.

From The Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

According to an Eastport correspondent driving herring is still being carried on extensively in and around Passamaquoddy, especially up the St. Croix, although Fish Warden Albert French is on the alert to catch any one within the limit prohibited by law, namely, between the breakwater at Cala and Todd's Head. This manner of catching the little herring which are afterward converted into the delectable sardine is resorted to when the fish become scarce and avoid the many fish weirs along the shores. The usual method is to have an iron basket fastened on the bow or side of the boat and filled with birch bark or cotton waste saturated with kerosene. This, when lighted, casts a brilliant light on the water toward which the herring are attracted in large schools and are easily dipped into the boats with dipnets. It is customary for one man to row and the other stand ready with dipnet in hand to scoop in the fish. The method is called "spudging" by the fishermen, and with forty or fifty boats in line all supplied with torches, the sight is a beautiful one to behold.

Happy Condition of Texas Farmers.

From The Dallas (Texas) News.

Surely the experience of the Texas farmers this year ought to be of value to them hereafter. The cotton crop is short and cotton has gone up in price. The labor and expense of picking a large crop with a low price has been saved. The short crop almost pays as well as the large crop. Taking the labor and all that into consideration, it perhaps pays better. The results of diversification in crop and in the management of farms has filled the smokehouses and supplied money at the very time when heretofore it has been borrowed at a big interest. The store accounts have been small because money was in the pocket to buy for cash. It has been a good year, not only because the profits of farming have been better than heretofore, but because it has been the means of calling the attention of the farmer to a few things of value to him in the future conduct of his business.

Troy Steel Company to Resume.

TROY, Oct. 26.—The Troy Times announces that it has direct authority for saying that the Troy interests in the Troy Steel Company have accepted a proposition of New York and Boston stockholders to join in the expense of resuming work at the plant, on Breaker Island, at this city, which has long been idle. Sixteen hundred men will be employed. The capacity of the works is 700 tons of basic Bessemer steel a day, which at present market rates would mean an annual profit of more than $2,000,000. Orders for 120,000 tons of steel billets and slabs are guaranteed on resumption.

The James Turpie Still Aground.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—The fruit steamship James Turpie, which ran ashore on the Brigantine Shoals during the fog last night, is still aground. She is in no immediate danger. She will probably be floated at the next high tide, as a part of the cargo has been lightered. The vessel had no passengers on board. The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company is taking off the cargo.

Hawaiian Minister of Finance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Mr. Sewall has informed the State Department that H. E. Cooper, at present Attorney General of Hawaii, has been appointed Minister of Finance ad interim.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

COLUMBIA TO RACE ABROAD.

Capt. Barr Will Command in Her Cup Hunting—Shamrock Nearly Ready for Sea.

That the Columbia is going abroad in search of the many yachting trophies that will be hung up next Spring in the Mediterranean and the British circuit has been definitely decided. Capt. Barr will command Columbia during her cruise in quest of cups on the other side, and after her return will again report for duty on Commodore Postley's schooner Colonia for the Summer.

Commodore Postley said yesterday that his contract with Capt. Barr as commander of the Colonia was still in force, and when he made a loan of the services of his skipper to the Messrs. Morgan and Iselin it was with the understanding that no inducement would be offered to retain him after the international races were over.

The Columbia still sports her racing mast, and the dozen men who have been retained to strip her are at work coiling the running rigging and stowing it away until such time as it may be required.

Mr. Iselin will sail for the other side within a month, and the opinion of yachtsmen at the New York Yacht Club house is that definite arrangements will be concluded by him for the appearance of the champion American yacht in the Mediterranean. Sir Thomas Lipton said yesterday that Shamrock would be placed in commission, and would be one of the rivals of Columbia in the races in the Spring.

The Irish yacht was the scene of a great deal of activity at Erie Basin yesterday. The spars for the small yawl rig under which she will cross the ocean were shipped, and except for the arrangement of the interior braces that she will use in the trip across the ocean to strengthen the hull, and the bending of sails, the cup hunter is ready for sea.

Capts. Hogarth and Wringe and the crew of the Irish yacht were invited to a music hall last night, and enjoyed the performance hugely. The Shamrock will be towed to Tompkinsville early Monday morning, from which place she will start on the 3,000-mile voyage home, convoyed by the steam yacht Erin.

Sir Thomas Lipton has accepted an invitation to a reception and dinner next Monday night at the Press Club, and the following evening he will be the guest of the New York Yacht Club at an informal gathering.

TO PRESENT THE LIPTON CUP.

Mercantile National Bank Names a Committee of Arrangements.

The following gentlemen have been requested by the officers of the Mercantile National Bank to serve on the Committee of Arrangements for the loving cup to be given to Sir Thomas Lipton: William L. Strong, Chairman; John N. Beach, Vice Chairman; Howard Carroll, John D. Crimmins, Cornelius N. Bliss, Frederick N. Haynes, George Frederick Victor, William F. King, Seth M. Milliken, Rufus B. Cowing, Horace Russell, James J. Belden, Edward P. Benjamin, Frederick B. Schenck, George M. Hard, Richard Deeves, Albert M. Thorburn, John Claflin, A. D. Juilliard, Charles H. Webb, Chauncey M. Depew, Bourke Cockran, Isaac Stern, Henry Siegel, Richard Harding Davis, John T. Terry, Louis Dresser, Elverton R. Chapman, Horace J. Morse, Francis C. Moore, Andrew H. Kellogg, Francis M. Bacon, J. H. Walbridge, Uzal H. McCarter, John E. Borne, Adrian Iselin, Jr.

THE TIMES has received for the Lipton loving cup fund, and turned over to the Transportation Club, 25 cents from F. B., 25 cents from H. A., and 10 cents from T. M.

MORE "NEWS" OF ANDREE.

It Is Reported Two of His Men Were Shot by Esquimaux.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Times publishes a letter from Rear Admiral Hubert Campion summarizing a story received from his nephew, now at Fort Churchill, Hudson Bay, which says that some Esquimaux traders up north some time ago shot two white men supposed to belong to the Andree expedition.

HAD SMALLPOX, RODE ON CARS.

Charles Brown Traveled All About This Borough and Brooklyn.

Charles H. Brown rode across the Brooklyn Bridge in a Fulton Street trolley car on Wednesday. He is now said to be dying of smallpox at North Brothers Island. Just how long he has been ill no one seems to know, but he has been traveling all about Manhattan and Brooklyn while suffering from the disease. He was almost incoherent when he staggered into the Brooklyn Health Office, 38 Clinton Street, late Wednesday afternoon. No time was lost in removing him to North Brothers Island.

He is forty-nine years old, and had been living in the Glenmore House on the Bowery until Friday last, when he went to the Clinton Hotel on Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Saturday afternoon he left here and since then does not recall where he wandered. The Clinton House has been disinfected and the bedding used by Brown destroyed. The other lodgers will be closely watched for a few days. The Sanitary Squad are trying to trace Brown's movements since last Saturday noon.

Bankers Oppose a Revenue Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A committee appointed at the recent National Bankers' Convention, headed by F. W. Hayes of Detroit, is here to obtain, if possible, a reversal of the opinion rendered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, holding that express companies selling domestic and foreign exchange are not compelled to pay the $50 annual war tax exacted of bankers dealing in such paper. The bankers say this decision operates to their disadvantage and is a discrimination against them by the Government. The bankers will insist on being heard to-morrow, and if refused will test the matter in the courts.

Injured Girl May Lose Both Arms.

Fifteen-year-old Annie Miller, who lives at 232 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, while at work yesterday afternoon at a machine in the James J. Matchett Company's candy factory at South Fourth Street and Wythe Avenue, had both arms caught in a roller and the skin pulled off to the wrists. The girl's right hand was first caught in the roller and mangled. In her desperate efforts to get the hand free she used her left hand, and this also was caught in the machine. The injured girl was taken to the Eastern District Hospital. It is feared that both arms will have to be amputated.

Rear Admiral Entwistle Dined.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 26.—A dinner in honor of Rear Admiral Entwistle, whose home is in this city, was given to-night at the Hamilton Club by the citizens of Paterson. Entwistle was Dewey's Fleet Engineer at the battle of Manila. Dewey was expected, but did not come. Instead, he sent a letter of regrets which was read by Capt. John H. Hopper, the toastmaster.

New Park Conservatory to Open.

The new conservatory at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, in Central Park, will be thrown open to the public on Thursday, Nov. 2, for inspection. The conservatory is not yet wholly completed, but the Park Board decided not to keep the public waiting. The conservatory will be open every day after next Thursday.

DEWEY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

From The Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.)

There is something more than admiration for a military hero in the general desire that Dewey shall be the next President of the United States. The brilliancy of his naval exploit has much to do with this, but there are many people not carried away by its dazzling quality who still hold that Dewey is the man of the present era for that office. They reason very much in this way in forming such an opinion: The important question in our public affairs for the immediate future is the settling of the Nation's policy as regards its relations with its new possessions, and particularly as regards those in the Philippine Islands. Dewey is thoroughly competent and reliable here. He is the only man who has been connected with the latter who events have shown can be safely trusted. Every one else concerned in treating them has bungled more or less. Dewey alone has been entirely successful. Under his administration all went smoothly in the Philippines. Spain was overthrown there, and the people of the islands were brought into alliance and co-operation with the American forces to achieve that end. After Spain was overcome, Dewey, in representing American interests, was still on excellent terms with the islanders. Everything was going on satisfactorily for the settlement of Philippine affairs on the best basis for our own country, and to the contentment of the Philippine people themselves, while Dewey was in control. It was only after the power was taken from him that strife ensued, which at last ended in war with people who, while Dewey continued to represent our country, were on the best terms with it.

What wonder, then, that thoughtful people should prefer the man in the Presidency who had demonstrated that he understood the Philippine question, and had the skill and tact to deal with it, to one who had so conducted affairs there as to involve the Nation in a costly war, destructive to life and property? While others had conspicuously failed Dewey had clearly demonstrated that he was the man for the situation. Indeed, it was Dewey's greatness in his profession that had created the situation. When the Spanish war broke out no one anticipated its bringing the Philippine Islands into the possession of the United States. He took them, to the surprise of every one. He brought to the Nation a gift which she hardly herself at first understood, and he showed in the time that immediately followed that he was as skilful in dealing with this gift as he had been courageous and resourceful in the procuring of it.

A great issue has arisen in our politics, one which, for the time being, dwarfs questions of currency, tariff, and all others. It is one of National expansion, and the point to be decided is as to how National expansion shall be conducted. Shall it be put into the hands of men who are no more than politicians—who have already confused it by bringing on an unnecessary war, which threatens to leave the people who are to be added to the country sullen, resentful, and with a sense of being injured in their entrance into our association? Shall it be continued in the politicians' way with the offices created in it in politicians' hands to further irritate and oppress an already much too inimical people? Or shall it be intrusted to the hands of a man like Dewey, who has shown that his methods are such as insure peace, rather than invoke war, who will treat the Philippine question in a spirit of statesmanship; who will have no political friends to reward by quartering them upon its offices; who may be expected to heal the strife which a departure from h's policy was the direct cause of creating?

The Dewey movement for the next Presidency is something above politics and partisanship. It is based upon the needs of the country, if its new policy of acquiring territory is to be carried out under the best conditions. It may not succeed in breaking down the barriers of partisanship that confront it, but the public feeling that has called it into being is too plain to be mistaken.

SOME PROMINENT BOERS.

Sketches of Men Now Active as Administrators of the Transvaal's Affairs.

From The London Mail.

Gen. Piet Joubert (Sliem Piet) is perhaps the second most prominent figure among the Boers. Long-headed, shrewd, cold, and calculating, he is also by no means a typical Boer. He has paid two or three visits to England, and perhaps is one of the three or four in the inner Government circles in Pretoria who realizes what war with England would mean. Still, he in no way lacks physical courage; he has shown that time and again. He is essentially a time-server, a trimmer, a sitter-on-the-fence. When he contested the Presidential election against Krüger, no one took his candidature very seriously, he was so obviously put up as a vote-splitter.

His religious tenets are not obtrusive, and he has never been found out in any very bad financial transactions. As a General in the field he is cool and clever, and a thoroughly expert exponent of Boer fighting tactics, which are mainly of the "sniping" order. He has now gone to the Natal border, at Volksrust; the next best Boer commander, Cronjé, of Doornkop fame, being on the Marico frontier, toward Mafeking.

A man who in a quiet, unostentatious, but deadly effective way has done as much as anybody to engender bitter feelings between Boer and Uitlander is the present Chief Justice of the Transvaal, Judge Gregorowski.

An Orange Free State man, of Russo-Polish extraction, he was specially brought to Pretoria, inducted into the rites of full burghership, and elevated to the bench, for the purpose of sentencing the sixty-odd reform prisoners after the Jameson raid. No Transvaal Judge—Kotzé, Ameshoff, Morice, or Jorissen—could be trusted to be sufficiently severe, Draconian, Jeffreys-like. So they imported Gregorowski. Right well he did his work. Not only were the sentences terribly drastic, but the method of the man in delivering the death sentences, (afterward commuted,) and his trickery in permitting a pleading of guilty to certain counts of the indictment, made the final scene at the trial one of the most terribly affecting ever witnessed in a court of justice.

The Transvaal State Secretary, Mr. Reitz, formerly President of the Orange Free State, where he succeeded but in no way profited by the example of the late lamented President Brand, is a pathetic figure. Old beyond his years—senile, almost, suffering from an incurable disease—at the beck and call and entirely under the thumb of Krüger, he signs documents put before him without reading their contents, or if reading them, not understanding what they are about. A shiftless politician, not rich, as are others in high office, because he came to the Transvaal too late, and most of the pickings were picked. Besides, he is passing honest, and almost an old gentleman to boot. His sphere is the almshouse, and his meed a pension. He lags superfluous on the stage.

The Landdrost, or Chief Civil Magistrate, of Pretoria is one J. S. Smit, and he is a man entitled to high honor in his own land. He recently charged the public funds with a sum of over £80,000, alleged to have been spent in constructing and repairing certain streets in Pretoria. A question arising as to the legitimacy of this expenditure, a committee of the Volksraad was appointed to inquire. Smith could only produce vouchers for about half the sum. The inquiry closed without reporting. Next session it was mentioned in the Volksraad, and on the proposal of John Meyer (a bosom friend and great supporter of the President) it was resolved that the matter should be considered as closed. Nothing has ever been heard of the missing £40,000, and Smith continues in office.

Quite the most patriotic Boer and rabid anti-Briton is a member of the Volksraad, named Stoffel Tosen. This man is a renegade Englishman, and his name was Stephen Townsend. His father was a private in a line regiment quartered at Pietermaritzburg. Many years ago he deserted to the Transvaal, and fought for the Boers in the war of 1881. His son, the present bearer of the Boer variant of a good British name, is an extraordinarily ignorant bigot. A few years ago, when the monster petition from the Rand, praying humbly for better representation, was presented to the Raad, Tosen, from his seat, called out, of course in the Taal: "If they want the franchise, they've got to fight for it!" Again, he was known to have been heavily insulted to promote the passing of the Dynamite Monopoly bill. The bribe took the form of a bet of £500 to a shilling that the bill would not pass. Of course it passed, and the loser gladly paid up the sporting odds. In supporting the bill, Tosen gravely said that "the word of God had come to him overnight telling him that it would be for the good of the country for the bill to be passed." This is textual.

A really typical Boer is Barend Vorster, Jr. He has been mixed up with most of the Pretoria financial scandals, and he always comes out branded, but unscathed in position. Over the Selati Railway deal he received a gold watch and some "spiders," or four-wheeled carriages. A newspaper openly accused him, by name, of accepting bribes, and the President himself defended Vorster's action, saying that he saw no harm in members receiving such presents. The vagaries of Vorster would fill chapters, and he is not at all an unfair example of Boer officialdom.

F. S.

Wm Vogel & Son

In All New York

You can't get such another money's worth as you can get in one of our

Men's Suits at $15

Value $20 and $18.

Exceptional purchasing and manufacturing facilities—years of experience—wide-awake activity—always abreast of the times—these are the factors that are working in this business for YOUR best interests. See what WE mean by $20 suit values for $15—you'll not be disappointed.

Broadway and Houston St.

For Purity and general excellence nothing compares with

Londonderry

as a table water. Always the same, sparkling and delicious. A great aid to digestion.

Sold everywhere.
½ gallons, still; and qts. and pts., sparkling.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters has issued a set of rules governing the installation and use of kerosene vapor lamps.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day. Several charges against brokers for alleged violation of the rules will probably come up for action.

W. P. Dawson, the home office Superintendent of the American business of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, is in the city and will probably inspect the Southern field before returning to London.

The National Insurance Company of Great Britain, which has confined its underwriting to fire risks chiefly, has obtained an extension of its chartered powers, so that it may write personal accident, burglary, and plate glass insurance policies.

New York fire underwriters are watching with some anxiety the operation of the graded commission plan of the Western Union. The Chicago correspondent of The Chronicle states that "a great many agents will act upon the suggestion of the Continental that they charge up the new commissions to all of their companies, without any regard to separation, relying upon the Continental's assurance that most of them will grant it and be glad of the chance to avoid trouble."

At the regular monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union yesterday a proposition to adopt a graded commission plan, in accordance with the resolution agreed to at the last meeting, came up for consideration. The plan, in most of its features, was similar to the arrangement approved by the Western Union at Niagara Falls last month providing for the payment of 15, 20, and 25 per cent. commissions for different classes of business, instead of 15 per cent. flat for all business, the payment of the graded commissions being limited to agents who represent union companies exclusively. After a general discussion of the plan all action was deferred. No other subject was taken up at the meeting, and it is believed now that any present effort to reorganize the rate compact in Newark must be made through the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department.

Bankers' Life Insurance Company.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Superintendent of Insurance Payn to-day issued his certificate authorizing the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York to begin business as an old line life insurance corporation, the company having been reincorporated with a paid-up capital of $100,000 and deposited with the Insurance Department securities amounting to $100,000. This company formerly operated as an assessment life insurance association.

New York Company in Trouble.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 26.—Insurance Commissioner Durham has called on the American Credit Indemnity Company of New York to show cause why its license to do business in this State should not be revoked. The company has been licensed to do a credit insurance business in Pennsylvania since 1896, and in its report for 1898 the officers made affidavit that they had no claims whatever outstanding and unpaid at the close of the year, while in fact, according to the Insurance Department's information, there were unadjusted and resisted claims amounting to more than forty thousand dollars.

Girls on Strike Against Fines.

About 200 girls employed in the Liberty Silk Mills at Fifty-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue are on strike against what they say is a system of unjust and heavy fines in vogue there. If a girl leaves her loom for half a minute to get a glass of water, the strikers say, she is fined. If she leaves dust on the loom she is fined. She is fined for each pinhole in finished material, and for having papers or books in sight. The girls also want an advance in wages, which they say have been reduced about one-half. They are watching the factory closely, and very few outside girls looking for work are able to run the gantlet of the pickets. The members of the firm say that it was found necessary to have fines in order to prevent carelessness on the part of the girls, but that as a matter of fact fines were very seldom imposed.

Nature's Remedy for Constipation

Hunyadi János

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Insist on Having the Genuine.

AN ANTI-MORMON CRUSADE

Miss Gould Gives $6,000 and Offers Personal Effort.

BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS ATTACKED

League for Social Service Will Issue Millions of Pamphlets and Petitions for Voters' Signatures.

Miss Helen Miller Gould has given $6,000 to the League for Social Service, to be used in the crusade against Mormonism. As a medium through which to use her money most effectively in aiding in the expulsion from Congress of Brigham H. Roberts, Miss Gould chooses the league because its definite object is the social and industrial advancement of the country. She intends to use also every personal effort to bring to a successful end the oragnized attack on polygamous practices which the league has planned.

A circular issued by the organization contains this statement by Miss Gould:

"I am glad to have an opportunity to protest against the seating in Congress of a man who advocates and practices polygamy.

"Our country has been noted in the past for the beauty of its home life and the chivalry and respect shown by men to women. It would be sad indeed to see a man who stands for the Oriental harem seated among our lawmakers. I earnestly hope that men will feel willing to write to their Congressmen urging them to rise in protest against Mr. Roberts when Congress opens."

The league has issued 1,070,000 pamphlets in pursuance of Miss Gould's directions. They are aimed directly at Mormonism and Brigham H. Roberts as Congressman, and will be distributed all over the United States. When they are exhausted millions more will follow them. It is the intention of the league to follow up the advantage gained through Miss Gould's act, and to continue the paper warfare vigorously.

In order to make this possible, pamphlets and blank petitions will be sent to 50,000 clergymen, and to hundreds of clubs and societies. These, together with a varied assortment of other printed matter, are expected to enlist the co-operation and financial support of people of all classes throughout the country. Clergymen will be asked to preach on the subject of Mormon practices, and also to take up collections for use in the crusade against them. As fast as the blank petitions are filled in they are to be returned to the league in New York. Only the names of qualified voters will be solicited for the petitions, and instead of presenting the names in a single list, there will be a separate petition for each Congressional District. When they are received by the league they will be presented to the respective Congressmen of the districts. The following is the form of the petition:

We, the undersigned, legally qualified voters of the said ..... Congressional District of the said State of ..... do hereby most respectfully and most earnestly call upon you as our representative in the Fifty-sixth Congress to use your utmost endeavor and to exhaust all honorable means to secure the prompt expulsion of Mr. B. H. Roberts of Utah, the avowed polygamist and covenant-breaker, from the House of Representatives, in accordance with the provision of the National Constitution in Article 1, Section 5, Paragraph 2, which reads as follows: "Each House of Congress may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."

We also do most respectfully and most earnestly call upon you to use your utmost endeavor and to exhaust all honorable means to secure action by the Fifty-sixth Congress proposing an amendment to the National Constitution, and submitting the same to the Legislatures of the several States, defining legal marriage to be monogamic, and making polygamy, under whatever guise or pretense, a crime against the United States, punishable by severe penalties, including disfranchisement and disqualification to vote or to hold any office of honor or emolument under the United States or any State or Territory therein.

In the series of anti-Mormon leaflets and pamphlets to be sent out by the league are included seven articles selected by Miss Gould and written by men who have had long experience in Utah and who possess intimate knowledge of Mormonism. These are "Methods of Mormon Missionaries," by the Rev. William R. Campbell; "Present Attitude of Mormonism," by the Rev. Dr. R. G. McPhee; "Historical Sketch of Mormonism," by the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan; "Articles of Faith of the 'Latter Day Saints,' with Mormon Explanations," compiled by the Rev. J. D. Nutting and the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan; "Political Aspects o. Mormonism," by the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong; "Ten Reasons Why Christians Cannot Fellowship with the Mormon Church," issued by the Presbytery of Utah and indorsed by the Congregational and Baptist associations of Utah; "Reasons Why B. H. Roberts Should Be Expelled from the United States Congress."

The officers of the League for Social Service are: President—Dr. Josiah Strong; Treasurer—Spencer Trask; Secretary—Dr. William Howe Tolman.

Speaking of the anti-Mormon crusade last night, Dr. Tolman said:

"It is our purpose to use common sense methods in this fight against Mormon missionaries and the Mormon Church, which is growing fast owing to the fact that many of its disciples work brilliantly. Their methods are like those of Tammany Hall. Just as the leaders of Tammany know all their followers personally, so do the Mormon missionaries keep in close touch with the laymen, and therein lies their success. They conceal all the bad and pernicious qualities of the faith they follow, winning converts who only learn the evils of Mormonism after it is too late to retract. We will have to get to work and see that everybody in this land knows what Mormonism really is.

"Our plan to have preachers take up collections is going to yield fine results, I think. We are fighting the battles of every clergyman in the country when we attack Brigham H. Roberts and the people of his religion, and we expect them to come to our aid in this way, as well as in the use of tongue and pen. I have calculated that every 10 cents we get will enable us to issue 500 pages of circulars such as we are now sending out."

BAPTISTS CONDEMN ROBERTS.

Want Him Expelled from Congress—Protest Against Divorce Laws.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The third and closing day's session of the State Baptist Missionary Convention was commenced at 9 o'clock this morning. At the conclusion of the religious service the following officers were unanimously elected: President—J. B. Calvert of New York; Vice Presidents—Charles R. Knowles of Albany and C. W. Streeter of Fulton; Recording Secretary—L. J. P. Bishop of Brooklyn; Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. H. W. Barnes of Binghamton; Treasurer — Theodore E. Schulte of New York.

Resolutions were adopted vigorously protesting against the loose marriage and divorce laws of this and other States of the Union, and urging the churches to petition their Representatives in Congress to "exhaust all honorable means to secure the prompt expulsion of Brigham H. Roberts from the House of Representatives."

NEW YORK SOLDIERS IN BATTLE.

Records Show That They Lost One-third of Those Killed at Gettysburg.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 26.—Col. William Fox, who is engaged in the work of compiling the records of all the regiments participating in the civil war, was here to-day.

"The latest authentic information on the battle of Gettysburg, which I have obtained in the accumulation of data for the volume that I now have almost ready for the press, shows that New York State lost about one-third of all the men killed in that battle," said Col. Fox. "The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment of Schenectady lost more men at that battle than any other regiment engaged except the Fourth Minnesota."

Staten Island Still in Darkness.

Staten Island remained in darkness last night, and the prospects are that there will be no street lights there for some time to come. The company is determined not to furnish lights again until the entire bill of $180,000 for services rendered since consolidation has been paid. Representative Nicholas Muller, who became personally responsible to the company when the lights were first cut off, on Oct. 4, said yesterday that the extinguishing of the lights the second time had taken place without notice to him.

THE SULU ISLANDS AGREEMENT.

Clerk's Salary Pays for the Services of the Royal Family.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—War Department officials refuse to make public any of the provisions of the arrangement made by Gen. Bates with the Sultan of Sulu, the southernmost group of the Philippines, but state that its main features have been touched upon in the cabled press reports from Manila. The document arrived in Washington about six weeks ago.

A Cabinet officer says Gen. Bates has secured for the United States the valuable services of the whole royal family of Sulu for the compensation of a good clerk, and provided for the immediate mitigation of the slaves and their ultimate emancipation. Not being in actual possession of the Sulu group, (and Spain has never been able to obtain more than a nominal suzerainty over it,) the ability of the United States military commander to effect these things, besides preserving peace and opening the islands to trade, is regarded as commendable.

It is further said that this arrangement is not permanent and does not prevent different treatment of the island in the future, and still further, it has not been approved thus far by the President, and may be rejected if it is deemed proper to do so. The arrangement is regarded as a purely military one, fully within the powers of the American commanding officer to draw up, and so it will not be submitted to the Senate, as would be a treaty, but will be merely transmitted as a matter of information.

KANSAN REPLIES TO FUNSTON.

Senator Baker Says the Delegation Urged the General's Promotion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Senator Lucien Baker of Kansas, while disclaiming any idea of holding a controversy with Gen. Funston, to-day made a retort to the latter's statement that the Kansas soldiers owed nothing to the Kansas Congressmen. He said:

"The Kansas delegation urged the sending of the Kansas soldiers to the Philippines. It may not be that their requests had anything to do with the orders that were finally issued by the War Department. In the same way I know that the promotion of Gen. Funston to the rank of Brigadier was urged by members of the Kansas delegation. That action, again, may not have had any weight or may not have been of any service to him. He highly deserved the promotion, and it would probably have come to him in any event. His appointment as Colonel of the regiment was made by the Governor of the State, and when he had acquitted himself so creditably in warfare against the Filipinos, the members of Congress from his State very naturally wished to see him advanced to higher rank."

INSANE SOLDIERS ARRIVE.

Four Come on the City of Sydney—Another Had Jumped Overboard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The United States transport City of Sydney arrived from Manila, via Nagasaki and Kobe, today, being thirty days on the journey. She brings 36 cabin and 69 steerage passengers, and arrived in port with four insane soldiers on board. Another, Private Albert Kellernan, United States Infantry, committed suicide Oct. 7 by jumping into the sea.

Oct. 13 Corporal Jeremiah Quinlan, Company A, Battalion of Engineers, died of sickness, and his body was embalmed and brought to this city. On Oct. 23 Private H. Pion, Ninth United States Infantry, died, the body being embalmed.

Among the passengers are 44 men of the wrecked transport Morgan City.

Manila Library for Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 26.—Gen. Shafter has provided headquarters in the Army Commissary Building for the committee of the Red Cross Society, now engaged in collecting books for a free library to be established in Manila for the use of American soldiers The committee expects to soon have enough books on hand to make a first shipment to the Philippines.

Spanish Gunboat Arayat Raised.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Admiral Watson at Manila has informed the Navy Department that the Spanish gunboat Arayat, sunk in May, 1898, in the Pasig River, has been raised. Her hull, boiler, and machinery are in fair condition and she will be repaired.

Mules for the Philippines.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 26.—The Quartermaster has received instructions for the immediate shipment to the Philippines of a large number of surplus mules.

Thirty-fourth Off to San Isidro.

MANILA, Oct. 26.—The Thirty-fourth Infantry proceeded to San Isidro this morning, Col. Kennon commanding.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CUBANS.

Gen. Wood Provides Facilities for Two Hundred Orphans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 26.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, issued an order today establishing a training school for boys, orphans of Cuban soldiers, in the Spanish military hospital, which was abandoned by the American troops last June. Some 200 boys will receive instruction in various trades and an education in elementary English branches. Competent American teachers will be engaged.

The building, the largest and finest ever used for hospital purposes in the island, has been repaired at an expenditure of $40,000 and turned over to the civil authorities.

Civil Governor of Havana Resigns.

HAVANA, Oct. 26.—Gen. Rius Rivera has resigned the Civil Governorship of the Province of Havana. The post has been offered to Gen. Emilio Nunez, but his friends say they doubt if he will accept. Should he refuse, it will probably be offered to Fernandez de Castro, Civil Governor of the Province under the Autonomist régime. In explanation of Gen. Rivera's resignation it is said that his nominations had not received the recognition he thought due them. Gen. Bartolome Maso will be appointed City Treasurer of Manzanillo, and Gen. Roloff will be offered the corresponding post at Remedios.

Suicide of a Deserter.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Charles H. Winfield, aged twenty-three, a private in the Forty-second Regiment, United States Volunteers, committed suicide at his home in this city last night, taking Rough on Rats. Last Saturday he became so homesick that he deserted his regiment and came here. Fear of being punished for desertion caused him to end his life. He told his friends that he had tried arsenic and strychnine, the night before, but he said they did not work.

To Inspect the Troopship Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Secretary of War and a number of prominent officials will leave here to-morrow night for New York to inspect the United States troop ship Thomas, said to be the finest ship of the kind afloat. Through the State Department an invitation has been extended to the military attachés of the foreign embassies and legations here to accompany the Secretary and view the ship. A special car has been placed at the service of the party.

Gen. Shafter's Successor Not Chosen.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—The Milwaukee Journal to-day received from Secretary of War Root the following telegram: "No officer has yet been selected to succeed Gen. Shafter as Brigadier General in the regular army. The appointment is not contemplated in the immediate future."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Yankton has sailed from Tompkinsville for Fort Monroe on her way to make a survey of the coast of Cuba.

The Eagle has sailed from New York for Fort Monroe, also on her way to make a Cuban survey.

The Alliance has arrived at St. Thomas.

The Alliance at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Oct. 26.—The United States training ship Alliance, from Tangier and Madeira, has arrived at this port.

DEWEY ARCH PERPETUATION.

Woman's Committee Organization Awaits Miss Gould's Reply to a Request—Heads of Committees.

Miss Helen M. Gould has received a message asking her to organize a woman's committee to assist in raising funds for perpetuating the Dewey arch, but has as yet sent no reply.

The New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution yesterday forwarded to Treasurer Simmons a subscription for the arch fund, and it is understood that various patriotic organizations of women are to begin active work in raising money just as soon as Miss Gould's committee has been formed. For the present the eecutive committee will not allow the amounts of subscriptions to be announced, but Mr. Charles H. Nicoll, Secretary, says that they will be made public in due time.

The names of fifty-one men who have been appointed chairmen of committees selected to represent the different trades and industries have been given out as follows: Tobacco, George Arents; carriages, William Brewster; china and glass, L. S. Owen; silks, John H. Stearns; woolen goods, E. H. Van Ingen; tailoring, Matthew Rock; art materials, Thomas B. Clark; books, George H. Putnam; flowers, Charles Thorley; confectionery, Henry Maillard; builders' materials, Thomas Sturgis; wines and liquors, H. B. Kirk; publishing, Frank A. Munsey; theatres, Charles Frohman; jewelry, Henry Billings; furs, Franklin L. Gunther; drugs and chemicals, John McKesson; Stock Exchange, Rudolph Keppler; law, Charles C. Beaman; real estate, George R. Read; steamships, Vernon H. Brown; wholesale dry goods, Seth M. Milliken; retail dry goods, Robert C. Ogden; clothing, Isaac V. Brokaw; hats, Edward M. Knox; metals, Henry H. Hendricks; coal and wood, George W. Thedford; hide and leather, C. E. Bigelow; millinery, Thomas H. Wood; carpets, W. D. Sloane; paints and varnish, J. L. Page; hardware, D. Nunan; Consolidated Stock Exchange, John Stanton; furniture, Frederick Gall; butchers, Frederick Sulzberger; butter and eggs, Daniel B. Halstead; groceries, Frank Tilford; cigars, Henry Rosenwald; Cotton Exchange, James H. Parker; notions, William F. King; brewing, George Ehret; life insurance, John A. McCall; Produce Exchange, E. T. Barrows; gas fixtures, Edward F. Caldwell; shoes, John H. Hanan; hotels, George C. Boldt; milk, H. Lee Borden; trunks, George Crouch; coffee and tea, Anson W. Hard; silverware, Edward Holbrock.

DEWEY THANKFUL FOR HOME.

Admiral Expresses His Gratitude for the Gift in a Letter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the Dewey Home Committee, has received the following letter from the Admiral:

Washington, Oct. 26.

Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt this day of the title deeds to the beautiful house presented to me by my countrymen. My heart is full of gratitude to them for this overwhelming expression of their regard for me, and I request that you will also accept and convey to the committee my heartfelt thanks for your and their efforts. Very sincerely yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

A HOME FOR SCHLEY.

League of Women Will Procure Subscriptions to Buy One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A committee representing the Woman's National Industrial and Patriotic League and the Washington Industrial League called upon Rear Admiral Schley to-night and informed him that the league had decided and was ready to undertake the task of procuring by popular subscription a home for him here at the National capital. The Admiral thanked the ladies of the committee, and again informed them that he left the matter in their hands, saying that anything that they might do would be acceptable.

The National League has about twenty-two branch organizations throughout the country. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, as Chairman of the National Committee, informed the Admiral that all plans preparatory to going on with the work had been perfected, and as he had accepted the offer of the Industrial Women, the plans would be put into active operation.

Two contributions have already been received from Col. John A. Joyce, the poet, who, according to Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, did not write "Laugh and the World Laughs with You." One contribution is a dollar bill, of which the poet says, "I wish it was a thousand." The other is a poem, a stanza of which is as follows:

"And Schley shall have great honors,
When official Goths and Huns
Are buried with the cowards
That fell before his guns!"

LAUDANUM KILLS A MINISTER.

Dr. Francis Lobdell of Buffalo Succumbs to Drug Taken for Insomnia.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Francis Lobdell died suddenly in Trinity Church rectory this morning as a result, it is believed, of laudanum taken for insomnia. He came to Trinity from St. Andrew's Church, New York City, twelve years ago. He was very prominent in church work, and had a large circle of friends. He was in his sixty-fourth year.

Dr. Lobdell had been suffering from insomnia. On Tuesday, it is said, he repaired to his study with the purpose of inducing sleep by the use of a narcotic. At supper he informed his wife that he had taken laudanum. He retired apparently in his normal condition.

When he arose yesterday morning he proceeded to dress himself, but, it is said, fell asleep on the lounge. His wife was unable to arouse him, and, becoming alarmed, sent for a physician. The doctor worked with him all day and until 3 o'clock this morning, when he died. He was conscious at times, and informed those about him that he had taken two ounces of the drug.

Dr. Lobdell was born March 26, 1835, in Danbury, Conn. He was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, in 1854, and afterward at Amherst College in 1858. During the civil war he was in the service of the United States Christian Commission, and was present at the final battle of Petersburg, Va., and had charge of the commission's work in that city from the day of the surrender to the close of the war. He was ordained to the priesthood on Nov. 19, 1865, and for four years was rector of the Church of the Advent, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

In 1869 he became rector of St. Paul's Church, New Haven, where he remained until 1879, when he accepted a call to St. Andrew's Church, New York City, where he remained eight years.

GEN. LEE OUT OF QUARANTINE.

Not Pleased at His Detention—Talks on Cuban Affairs.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Gen. Ludlow, and their fellow passengers, who were transferred from the steamship Havana, from Havana, on Wednesday to Hoffman Island, were permitted to land yesterday by the Health Officer, whose boat brought them up to the city. Gen. Lee did not like his detention at all, but as he and the others had no white tickets, indicating that they were immunes, they had to be treated according to the regulations. Gen. Lee has been so long in Cuba that, had he desired, he could have obtained the necessary ticket. He evidently had not foreseen the necessity.

Despite his irritation he had some fun at his own expense when he came ashore, and jestingly asked the reporters and the customs officers in turn if they desired to take his temperature. That was what he had been subjected to at Quarantine.

Asked what the news was, he said that they had been fishing, chasing jack rabbits, and rolling in the grass on Hoffman Island. He had seen the morning papers, and wanted to know if there was any later news from the Transvaal.

The General said that he would stay here until after Christmas, stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Seen later at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Gen. Lee said that everything was going on swimmingly in Cuba. As to autonomy and annexation, when these subjects were suggested the General said:

"Well, I have not time to answer conundrums now; at present every step is toward the extension of the civil power where military authority has prevailed. The enlarging of the limit of the jurisdiction of the civil authorities of Havana so as to take in a larger part of the Province of Havana is in line with this purpose and solely for this purpose."

The General denied that there had been any friction between himself and the civil officers or between the military and civil branches.

Cable Messages for the Far East.

The French Telegraphic Cables Company announced yesterday that it would accept messages, via the northern route for the Far East without restriction.

TO CALL REV. G. C. MORGAN

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Will Probably Act on Sunday.

CHICAGO, TOO, WANTS HIM

Success of the London Preacher's Tour Here Influenced the Congregation in His Favor.

The Pulpit Committee of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church took definite action in the matter of a successor to the late Rev. Dr. John Hall at a meeting held on Wednesday night.

The man favored is the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of New Court Congregational Church, London. The opinion is known to have been unanimous. Final action was deferred, however, until next Sunday, when it is said that the committee will vote to recommend his call by the congregation.

The tremendous success of the recent tour in this country of the famous London preacher, terminating in five sermons in the Fifth Avenue Church, delivered to congregations that filled gallery, aisles, and hallways, was what influenced the committee in its action.

Last Sunday night, after the great congregation had gone, a meeting of the committee was held, when Mr. Morgan's name was formally presented. At the Wednesday meeting almost every member of the church was committed in his favor. Excepting the Rev. Dr. Ross, his was the only name considered.

It is known that the Chairman of the committee, H. Edwards Rowland, communicated with Mr. Morgan just before the latter sailed on Wednesday and it is reported that he received encouragement. The Fifth Avenue Committee is extremely anxious for early action, since the Rev. Mr. Morgan has received four other formal and informal calls to American churches, among them the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Adjournment of the committee on Wednesday evening was had until next Sunday after morning service to enable some members of the committee to secure additional information concerning Mr. Morgan and his work.

At the Wednesday night meeting one or two members of the committee asked concerning the Rev. Mr. Morgan's theology, with the view of learning whether he was orthodox or liberal. On this point Mr. Morgan said last Monday: "I occupy a most conservative and orthodox position with regard to the Bible. I believe in the verbal and plenary inspiration of the original documents. What through translators and copyists we have lost much I also believe, and that there is room for much scholarly and devout criticism I admit."

The Rev. Mr. Morgan will not be thirty-six years old until Dec. 9 next. His father was a Baptist minister in Gloucestershire, and his mother the daughter of a Baptist deacon. He began to speak in religious meetings when only thirteen years old. He educated himself in the sense that he began to study on his own account, and went to Cheltenham and the Jewish Collegiate School in Birmingham to acquire there certain things which in his self-educational process he found he wanted to know. His first pastorate was at Brull.

The Rev. Dr. John F. Carson of Brooklyn will preach in the Fifth Avenue Church at both services on Sunday.

INDIANA POISONER IN COURT.

Wife Who Married Him in Jail Called, but Cannot Be Found.

MUNCIE, Ind., Oct. 26.—The trial of Edward Salmon for attempting to poison his sweetheart, Laoma Franks, was called today, but the prosecuting witness could not be found. Since the poisoning the girl married Salmon in jail, and then hid herself away, as did Mrs. Hardy Morris, her sister, who was poisoned at the same time.

When Salmon came home from the Cuban campaign he wanted the girl to marry him. She refused, and he gave her a cup of water containing paris green. She drank a portion, while a sister drank from the same cup later. Both almost died. The Public Prosecutor to-day postponed the case, with the threat of imprisoning both sisters as witnesses for the State if they can be found.

AUTOMOBILES IN WASHINGTON.

G. Edmonston Has Difficulty in Getting Permission to Run One.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—G. Edmonston, a resident of Washington, several weeks ago wrote to the District Commissioners announcing that he had serious thoughts of purchasing a motor vehicle, but before doing so wished to ascertain if the authorities had any objection, and if the automobile would be considered in any way injurious to the well-being of Washington he was perfectly willing to forego his intentions.

The city authorities have had this proposition under consideration ever since. Nothing has ever so disturbed the repose into which Washington sinks at the close of each Congress session. The matter was first referred to the Board of Examiners of Steam Engineers, who reported that Mr. Edmonston ought not to mount his chariot unless he was a licensed steam engineer. The Commissioners next referred the question to the Superintendent of the Water Department, who held that the vehicle should come under the regulations regarding the use of steam boilers. He disagreed with the Board of Examiners, and held that there was no need of licensing an engineer to propel Mr. Edmonston's vehicle through the streets of the capital. Nevertheless, the flow of gasoline to the burner being automatically controlled by a pressure in the boiler, some knowledge of the properties of steam and of gasoline should certainly be required on the part of any person to whom Mr. Edmonston chose to confide the direction of his carriage.

Meanwhile Mr. Edmonston was impatiently waiting. After all the reports were in, however, he had to wait until to-day for the decision of the Government. The decision, which was rendered by Commissioner Wight, all concurring, was a compromise. It first recited that once before a person applied to the Commissioners for permission to run a horseless vehicle operated by gasoline, and the Commissioners finally decided not to grant the request, on the ground that the machinery was likely to make so much noise as to frighten horses.

Using this prior decision as a basis, Commissioner Wight says that it may be that the Edmonston vehicle would not so operate. Nevertheless, Edmonston should demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that this particular contrivance will not alarm or startle any horse before the permission is granted, thus leaving the door of hope open to Edmonston.

Florida Man Dies of Yellow Fever.

E. H. Willis, the yellow fever patient, who arrived from Havana on Tuesday on the Ward Line steamer Niagara, died yesterday morning at the Quarantine Hospital, on Swinburne Island. Mr. Willis was thirty years old, and lived at Oakland, Fla. The body will be incinerated in the crematory at Swinburne Island, unless the relatives give notice of their purpose to remove it in a properly constructed casket.

Fever Infected Ship at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 26.—The steamer Highfield, Capt. Richardson, arrived from Havana to-day with a case of malignant yellow fever on board. This is the fourth infected ship of recent arrival, and a five-day quarantine will be enforced hereafter against vessels from Havana.

Old Connecticut Church Burns.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 26.—The oldest church in this town, the Baptist Church on King Street, was set on fire, probably by an incendiary, this morning, and totally destroyed. It was erected in 1773, and was used for religious purposes until 1888. During the Revolutionary War it afforded a shelter for American troops.

Smallpox Quarantine in Georgia.

ALBANY, Ga., Oct. 26.—This town has quarantined against Richland, Alapaha, Douglas, Ocilla, and Americus on account of smallpox. Americus has introduced compulsory vaccination in order to check the disease.

CRITICISE NEW SCHOOL WORK.

So-called Advanced Methods of Teaching Start a Controversy Among Washington Educators.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—A sharp controversy is being waged in this city over the question of public school methods. The issue is practically the same as in New York and most of the other large cities of the land, namely, the supersession of the old way of teaching the "three r's" by the "advanced" method, based on object lessons. But in Washington the issue is presented in a form which it has not attained elsewhere, because the new methods have been carried further toward the logical conclusion. In Washington, according to the critics of the advanced school, (which is the school headed in New York by Superintendent Maxwell, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and The Educational Review,) the new methods have been carried to such an extreme as to mean practically the elimination of arithmetic.

The controversy was precipitated by an attack on the advanced methods made on Monday night by the North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association. It was precipitated by the School Committee of that body, which declared that arithmetic had been dropped altogether in some grades. The complaints made of the new methods were many and bitter. Examiners of the Civil Service Commission declared that as a result of the new methods Washington graduates who came before them could not pass civil service examinations in arithmetic.

"The object of the teachers," said one examiner, "seems to be to lecture and not to drill."

"There is too much fog and not enough clear defining," said President Menefee of Washington College. "Girls come to me who have studied international law and civil government, and cannot do practical arithmetic."

Superintendent Powell has made a long statement in defense of the object-lesson school. He says he thinks the critics of the reform method judge the curriculum from the standpoint of "rule and definition," according to which they were taught arithmetic.

"This is true," he said, "of the way in which many of them studied history and grammar, and I fear that is also true in regard to arithmetic. The school does not stand still. It is advancing in theory and method."

In explaining the new way of teaching, Superintendent Powell said: "The pupils are sent into the streets and required to study the construction of roads and fences; they are required to plat lands, get the contents of surfaces and volumes, and do other things that business men have to do in life. The children have been doing a vast amount of work in the field, learning by experience. Arithmetic thus taught is more than tenfold better than the arithmetic that is taught only from the text book. For instance, if a child is asked, as is now done in the sixth grade of our city schools, to dig a well, it is expected to do as a man would do who has a well to dig for himself. That child is required to find out for itself the necessary amount of digging that would have to be done, the cost per cubic foot, the kind of wall, whether brick or stone, with which the well would be walled; the depth and diameter, and the way in which the water would be brought to the surface, whether by pump, windlass, sweep, or windmill. By working one such problem in this manner, the child shows itself better fitted for life than if it committed to memory whole rules and texts. Is not this a practical manner of teaching?

"The education of to-day consists of more than the study of the 'three r's.' The boy who learns arithmetic and does not understand the things to which arithmetic may be applied does not know what the business man of to-day wants him to know. In making the transition from the old to the new, from the poor and inadequate to a better and more practical method, some mistakes may be made. When we do make them we shall be glad to hear about them from any source."

The answer of the critics is that, however excellent may be the new theory, the graduates cannot pass civil service examinations. The School Trustees stand by the Superintendent in the controversy.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TO RUN ITS OWN DINING CARS.

New York Central Passenger Department Makes an Innovation.

A circular signed by President Callaway makes this announcement in regard to the restaurant service of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad:

"On and after Nov. 1, 1899, the dining cars running over this company lines, heretofore operated by the Wagner Palace Car Company, will be under the supervision of the passenger department. All employes connected with the dining-car service will report to and receive their instructions from Mr. George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent."

The dining-car service of the Central's system, it was stated, would not only be made equal, but superior, to that of any railroad company in the United States.

New England Road Elects Directors.

HARTFORD, Oct. 26.—The annual meeting of the New England Railroad to-day resulted in the election of the following Directors: Royal C. Taft, Providence; John M. Hall, New Haven; Leverett Brainard, Hartford; Henry C. Robinson, Hartford; Carlos French, Seymour; J. Pierpont Morgan, New York; Charles P. Clark, New Haven; Edward D. Robbins, Hartford; Edward G. Buckland, Providence; Charles F. Brooker, Torrington, and Henry S. Leo, Springfield. They received votes of the holders of 198,035 shares of common and 48,914 shares of preferred. Patrick D. Burke received votes of 251 shares of common.

Officers for the Danbury and Norwalk.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 26.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad was held today. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, as follows: Charles P. Clark, John M. Hall, Benjamin R. English, George J. Brush, New Haven; Edmund Tweedy, Charles H. Merritt, Danbury; F. St. John Lockwood, Eben Hill, and J. P. Treadwell, Norwalk. The Board of Directors elected the following officers: President—F. St. John Lockwood; Vice President—Charles P. Clark; Secretary—William E. Barnett; Treasurer—C. E. Robinson.

Plant System Appointment.

Mr. John S. Thomson has been appointed Assistant Manager of Steamships of the Plant system, with headquarters at 12 West Twenty-third Street, this city. Mr. Thomson will report to the Vice President.

BRITISH STEAMER FOUNDERS.

The Zurich Goes Down in a Hurricane —Crew May Be Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Information has reached here that the British steamer Zurich, which sailed from Kovda Oct. 12 for this port, foundered during a hurricane Oct. 21 at the Vigten Islands, off the west coast of Norway. It is added that the Captain was saved, but that it is feared the crew have been lost.

It appears here that when the fate of the Zurich was evident, the crew constructed two rafts. The Captain, three engineers, the second mate, and four negroes, with two dogs, went with the first; and the mate, boatswain, stoker, one white seaman, and five black, with the second. Neither raft was supplied with food or water, and both were buffeted by the waves for four days, the crews starving. The first raft was picked up near the Bigten Islands on Oct. 24, with only the Captain alive. The second was washed ashore the following day, bearing no trace of humanity, except the corpse of a negro.

The Zurich was of 1,327 tons gross. She was built in 1883, and was owned by Turner, Brightman & Co. of London.

American Fishing Schooner Lost.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26.—A cablegram from Waterville, Ireland, was received here by H. L. Follansbee & Co. today, stating that the fishing schooner Ethel B. Jacobs of this port is a total loss at Abbey Island, Barrynane, Ireland. The crew were saved. The Jacobs was owned by Capt. Solomon Jacobs of this place, and with her outfit is valued at $14,000, and is insured for $10,000. She sailed from this port last August to engage in the mackerel fishery on the coast of Ireland.

Two Ships Lost Off Scilly Rocks.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The German ship Erik Rickmers, Capt. Wurthmann, Bangkok, June 8, for Bremen, struck Scilly rocks in thick fog last evening and foundered. All on board were saved. The French bark Parame, Capt. Jeannot, from Trinidad, Aug. 31, for London, is ashore at Scilly, and is full of water. Her crew have been landed.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Men's Gloves—Special Sale.

$1.34 for Men's $2.00 Fisk, Clark & Flagg's one-clasp Kid Gloves, dipped skins, full prix seam sewn, red and tan shades.

$1.24 for Men's $1.50 one-clasp Cape Gloves, dipped skins, spear backs, prix seam sewn.

97c. for Men's $1.25 one-clasp Dogskin Gloves, round corners, full pique sewn, embroidered backs, street shades.

Men's and Boys' Clothing—ANNEX.

Our Clothing business prospers, thrives and extends. No wonder. We are spurred on by a sort of restless and active ambition to continue excelling. Ceaselessly on the watch for trophies. Worthy Clothing that for one cause or another may be secured at less than real value. You are kept informed of every successful transaction. Your response is always flattering and encouraging. We never involve your appreciation by the slightest chance of disappointing you. Unless our news is important and commanding we remain silent. To-day's quotations justify much more than we print.

Men's Sack Suits, double-breasted vests, made of good all-wool cheviots, stylish patterns and nobby color combinations, latest models, carefully tailored and warranted to fit; worth $10.00; our price . **$7.49**

Men's Sack Suits, double or single-breasted vests, made of extra heavy all-wool blue and black cheviot, superior workmanship, nicely trimmed, in the height of fashion, stout, slim and regular sizes, worth $18.00; our price **$14.99**

Men's Sack Suits, double-breasted vests, made of handsome cheviot and pure worsted, all the newest and most desirable patterns, can't distinguish them from custom production, worth $25.00; our price **$18.74**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of all-wool Oxford frieze, velvet collar, raw stitched edges, lapped and double stitched seams, body lined with fancy wool plaids, shoulders and sleeves lined with satin, worth $12.00; our price **$8.49**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of all-wool black and blue kersey, Oxford vicunas and cheviots, silk velvet collars, some are lined with double warped Italian cloth, others with wool and satin, magnificently tailored, worth $20.00; our price **$14.99**

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of genuine Carr's melton, lined with rich heavy silk, interlined with all-wool flannel, hand-finished, dressy and serviceable, style and workmanship that usually sell for $40.00; our price **$29.49**

Young Men's Overcoats, made of all-wool frieze, body lined with fancy plaids, shoulders and sleeves lined with satin, raw edges, double-stitched seams, velvet collar, elegantly tailored, worth $12.50; our price **$8.24**

Boys' Clothing.

Boys' Long-trouser Suits, double-breasted vests, made of thoroughly good worsteds in checks and stripes, exceptionally stylish, sizes 15 to 19 years, worth $13.75; our price **$10.74**

Boys' Long-trouser Suits, made of blue cheviot, painstakingly finished, not put together merely for looks, but sewed right to wear long, sizes 15 to 19 years **$5.63**

Boys' Three-piece Suits, double-breasted vests, made of all-wool fancy cheviots, the quality that is appreciated by those who do the paying. They'll stand hard knocks, worth $6.00; at **$4.49**

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, made of superb cheviots, in plain and fancy effects. We took all a manufacturer had. He wanted to sell badly and made liberal concessions, worth up to $7.50; choice . . . **$3.74**

Boys' Two-piece Suits, made of choice cheviots and worsteds, skillfully and honestly tailored. We secured them at under prices—so may you, worth $7.50; choice **$4.69**

Boys' Top Coats, made of all-wool blue kersey, velvet collar, lined with strong Italian cloth, excellently finished, they fit and hang perfectly; our price **$3.74**

Men's Merchant Tailoring.—Annex.

We have done much to wipe out the utterly erroneous impression that Clothes-made-to-measure must be costly in order to be satisfactory. Our Fall and Winter displays include immense varieties of the leading fabrics in Suitings, Overcoatings, Trouserings and Vestings.

Suits made to order for $16.24, $21.24 and $26.24 that will cost you fully a third more elsewhere and then not measure up to our standard of merit.

Men's Overcoats, made to order, of Meltons, Vicunas, Kerseys and Soft-finished Beavers. Perfect fit is warranted, as well as the finish and

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
SATURDAY, with Review of Books and Art, per Year.....1.00
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

"I look for certainly three years of undimmed prosperity, not only for the Granger roads, but for all freight carriers."

These are the words of President CALLAWAY in speaking of the investment of $15,000,000 by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad in rolling stock. It is the deliberate judgment of a practical man with reference to a matter of considerable importance, involving a good deal of responsibility. As Mr. CALLAWAY tersely puts it, "We want rolling stock now to make earnings." The investment is large, and if the object for which it is made were not very secure, it would be regarded as unwise. Everything depends on the duration of the demand for transportation. The demand at present is heavy, and if the Central had all the rolling stock that it is about to provide, there is no doubt that it could use it profitably. But the question of its profitable use when provided under the present plan is a question of the interpretation of the signs of the times, and that has been carefully examined. The conclusion reached is one that may be accepted as exceedingly encouraging.

Railway managers are not infallible, but they are very able men, they have extensive sources of information, their responsibility is great, and in this case it may be said that they "back" their judgment with $15,000,000. There is not much risk in accepting it.

THE BRITISH CASE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Whatever Lord SALISBURY has to say, from the height of his official position and the depth of his personal experience, about any question of "planetary politics" is sure to be worth the attention of serious readers. And so we make no apology for reprinting in full what he said at the beginning of the present session in the House of Lords upon the Transvaal question.

It is quite true that the ultimatum of the Boers left Great Britain no choice but to accept the challenge thus delivered. Discussion of the previous merits of the question thus became quite academic, and Lord SALISBURY would have been within his rights if he had refused to go into it. But there are two points in his speech that are worth attention. The first is the assumption, rather than the assertion, that the action of the South African Republic in delivering an ultimatum which was without doubt a virtual declaration of war was wanton and superfluous as well as defiant, which it undoubtedly was. The second is the defense, against the Earl of KIMBERLEY, of the conduct, not by Lord SALISBURY himself, but by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, of the abortive negotiations which were ended by the Boer ultimatum, and especially of the British insistence on the "suzerainty."

As to the first point Lord SALISBURY is more ingenuous than those of his supporters who pretend that the negotiations were going on in an amicable and promising fashion up to the moment when the rude and insane Boers broke them off. Lord SALISBURY makes no such pretense. On the contrary, he admits, almost in terms, that the negotiations were going on in the most unsatisfactory and unpromising fashion, if even they could be said to be going on at all. It was no business of his to state the Boer case, and he is not to be blamed for not stating it. But the plain facts are that after the British Government had dispatched to the Boers what was described as an "ultimatum" of their own, and pressed for an immediate, or an early, reply and had got such a reply, they contented themselves with saying that the reply was unsatisfactory and that they would "formulate their own proposals." Instead of doing so, they began to forward troops and make military preparations. It was not until their ominous silence and their ominous activity had been going on for more than a fortnight that the Boer declaration of war was delivered. The point is that the Boers were entirely justified in believing that the failure of the British to resume negotiations was an expedient for delay until their military preparations could be completed, was of a piece with their hastening of reinforcements, was a sign that negotiation was at an end—belonged, in fact, to the order of military and not of diplomatic operations. The British are not in the least to be blamed, if war seemed to them inevitable, for delaying until they could make it most effectively. But neither were the Boers to blame if, under the same belief, they precipitated it before their enemy was fully prepared to make the most effective use of his enormously superior strength.

The other question is now of merely academic interest, and indeed neither question concerns the essential merits of the case. There will be no more question of British supremacy after the pending war is concluded, and no more cavilling about the terms in which it is to be expressed. And that will be a very good thing for the inhabitants of South Africa, of Dutch as well as of British descent. But Lord SALISBURY'S justification of Mr. CHAMBELAIN'S insistence upon "suzerainty" justifies the Boers' contention that the independence of their country was attacked and does not seem to be at all reconcilable with the Duke of DEVONSHIRE'S declaration that there was no intention of interfering with it on the part of the British Government.

MR. GAGE AND THE CURRENCY.

President MCKINLEY may well regard his Secretary of the Treasury with mingled feelings. He certainly finds in him a sympathetic supporter of his general policy, and the Secretary's record in the purely fiscal branch of his work is highly creditable, and greatly strengthens the Administration. On the other hand, Mr. GAGE is a banker with a banker's knowledge and notions of the way the currency works and the function it should be made fit to perform. To many of Mr. MCKINLEY'S party leaders, and even to Mr. MCKINLEY himself, the currency has an important political relation, which it is not convenient to ignore, and they always approach its discussion a little gingerly. As for its discussion from the business point of view, they regard it with apprehension, not being able to see where it will lead. When the Secretary of the Treasury takes up the question on this side, the annoyance and embarrassment are likely to be extreme.

It is one of the standing articles of faith with the Republican leaders that the currency is the best in the world, and that any one finding fault with it is guilty of a sort of "'lèse majesté" toward the party that they proclaim to be its author. The President advocates the definitive establishment of the gold standard by an act of Congress, the protection of the reserve from appropriation for other purposes, and the payment from the Treasury for gold only of a legal-tender note once redeemed. It is an admirable and necessary plan, but it will be seen that it is intended only for the preservation of our present system, and is entirely in harmony with the Republican idea that that system cannot be improved. It agrees with the tone of unqualified praise adopted by the President in speaking of the currency in his recent tour.

But Secretary GAGE, who was one of the companions of the President on that tour, received a very strong impression that for the purposes of the agricultural regions they traversed the present system is far from perfect; is, indeed, very defective. His observations but confirmed the conclusions he long ago reached as a banker in the great financial centre of the West. He finds that the paper currency of the United States, consisting of a fixed volume of legal-tender notes, of an equally fixed volume of silver certificates not legal tender, and of a limited issue of National bank notes that cannot be readily expanded or contracted, is an inconvenient and costly currency with which to market and move the vast crops of the country. In a recent interview he announces his intention to renew to Congress the recommendations made last year for the creation of a safe and properly elastic bank-note currency to meet the defects now existing.

The chief of the faults of the present system is that it creates an artificial stringency of the money market precisely at the time when all the ease consistent with soundness is most needed. As the banks of the interior—what in a general way may be called the country banks—are allowed to keep a part of their legal-tender reserve in the larger cities, where they get interest for it, the legal tenders naturally seek the cities when not needed at home. There they form a part of the legal reserve of the city banks, and, according to the Secretary, are made the basis of deposit credits for four times their amount. Mr. GAGE says:

> "A maximum of loans and deposits and a minimum in cash reserves is always the result.
>
> "During the season the country banker has used his checks and drafts on Eastern banks as a medium of exchange, but he requires cash later to pay farm wages and meet other expenses of the harvesting season. The correspondent at the money centre is obliged then to meet the rural demands for cash by drawing on what he had regarded as his legal reserve, and this is a disturbing condition. The reserves become depleted and the country banker is informed that 'money is very close.'
>
> "'Plenty of money' he continued, 'is to be found in a bank-note currency.' The inward movement of money to the centres would then consist largely of bank notes—non-legal tender. These notes would not form a basis for expansion, because they do not become a part of the legal-tender reserves of the banks. These notes would be sent home for redemption in legal money, and the effort to do this would neutralize largely the effect desired. Bank A sending home the notes of Bank B would bring forth, not a payment in legal tender, but as an offset by the presentation of the notes of Bank B. This would result in a mutual retirement of these bank-note liabilities."

There is no doubt that this statement both of the difficulty and of the remedy will be accepted by a large part of the practical bankers who have studied the subject. It will be noted also that the purpose of the system proposed by Mr. GAGE is the relief, not of the speculators, but of the agriculturists and those dealing with them in legitimate and necessary operations. Of course there is little hope that in the present temper of Congress anything will be done in the direction suggested by the Secretary, for the politicians are afraid to move in a matter where public sentiment is not clearly defined. But when public opinion is informed and aroused on this subject, it is a safe prediction that Congress will be afraid not to act.

VOTE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

We trust that all our readers will give heed to the letter of Controller COLER in another column.

It is hardly too much to say that the vote on the Constitutional amendment relating to the city debt is as important as any that will be cast in this city this year. The adoption of the amendment is essential to the completion of public works of the greatest value, and, indeed, of actual necessity to the people of the city. There is no opposition to it, it has been approved by the votes of both parties in two successive Legislatures, and it now only remains to be acted on by the people.

Though the amendment has to be voted on by the voters of the whole State, it relates only to the present City of New York. It simply provides that the debts of the counties taken in under consolidation shall not be reckoned as a part of the debt of the city in estimating the limit of indebtedness imposed by the Constitution. There is no question of the absolute safety of this provision any more than there is of the need of this city that it shall be incorporated in the Constitution. But it will have to be done, as Mr. COLER points out, by the voters of the city themselves. No one of them should neglect it.

POSTAL PROSPERITY.

The postal authorities at Washington have for many years insisted that their reports of the postal transactions of the country were true indicators of a condition of dullness or activity in business. From quarter to quarter of each year they have insisted, upon what to them appeared to be safe grounds, that the expansion or shrinkage of postal business was related intimately with all other business, and that no theory can put them down.

The report of Postmaster General SMITH will show fully the increased use of the postal service during the year, but in anticipation of that report the reports of bureau officers are becoming public and are justifying the prediction of a greatly expanded business, in quantity and value. It is yet too early, perhaps, to judge whether the extension of the United States postal service to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines is to increase or diminish the deficit that has been usual and that annually has to be made up by appropriation.

The money-order business of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, shows increased confidence in and use of that method of money transmission. The total of 29,007,870 domestic money orders was an increase of 1,209,792 over the preceding year, while the increase in amount, including 968,501 international orders, was $20,364,472 over the year 1897-8. During the year the earnings of the money-order system were greater by $395,004 than in the preceding year. In addition to the $1,591,638 earned by the Post Office Department through money orders, a war tax of $579,885 was secured to the Treasury.

Col. RATHBONE, who has charge of the postal service in Cuba, and who has just returned, has referred to the readiness and increasing confidence manifested by the people of Cuba to take advantage of the facilities extended to them, and their appreciation of the vastly greater security, promptness, and enterprise since Spain ceased to direct the Cuban mail service. There had been paid, in the year, on Cuban orders, $2,345,093, and in Cuba $55,156.

In the matter alone of postal money orders the New York Post Office has contributed a very striking indication of the improvement in business that can be shown by increased patronage of the postal service. The drafts drawn on the New York Postmaster amounted to $16,380,005, an increase of $860,387 over the preceding year.

Not the least interesting fact brought out by the report of the Superintendent of the Money Order Bureau is that showing the average amount of money orders for the year as having been $7.28. This was an increase in the average amount of 40 cents over 1897-8. The suggestion that the money-order fees be reduced seems to be warranted by the profitableness of the service, but until Congress summons resolution enough to get rid of carrying a vast amount of matter at public expense that should pay its way it is to be feared that the day of cheaper money orders and one-cent letter postage will have to be deferred.

REFORMING THE FRENCH ARMY.

It is curious that the frantic efforts made by a majority of the French officers who appeared at Rennes to give what they called "evidence" and were permitted by the other officers on the bench to give as evidence, to affirm the guilt of DREYFUS and the sacredness of the "chose mal jugée," should have reacted so quickly upon themselves and the army which they have converted into a huge trades union.

But really it could not have been otherwise. In the first place it had become, before the trial, a political necessity that the Minister of War should be an officer of high professional standing who did not belong to "the gang." "The gang" in France, as in all other countries, consists of the General Staff. As soon as a detail to headquarters is made permanent, the favored officers become a gang. That has even happened to us, and during the Spanish war we learned to draw a just distinction between the real soldiers of the army and the military politicians, who might once have been real soldiers, but who had long been exercised in other arts and whose inefficiency was as conspicuous as was the efficiency of the officers on the fighting line.

The appointment of Gen. DE GALLIFFET as Minister of War insured that the gang was not to have things all its own way in the French Army. Without absolutely packing a court to acquit, it would probably have been impossible to assemble a court-martial which would have done any better than the court at Rennes, or to attain any more righteous result than the absurd verdict by which a man convicted of selling the secrets of the army of which he was an officer should be "recommended to mercy" because everybody, including his judges, knew he was not guilty. But the pitiful spectacle which the Judges and the witnesses made of themselves convinced every sensible Frenchman, as well as every observant foreigner, that the French Army was in a bad way. It seemed quite impossible that an army directed by such officers as found favor in the sight of the Judges at Rennes should be at all formidable to an enemy. And this not so much upon the score of a low moral as of a low intellectual standard. By common consent, the one officer who made the best appearance, who showed himself qualified to give real and expert evidence, was the one officer who had been put in Coventry by the wonderful people who had contrived to smuggle themselves into the high places of the French Army. And though Col. PICQUART was punished, if we may say so, ostensibly for being an honest man, it seemed that he was really punished for knowing so much more than the people by whom he was surrounded and commanded, and that his moral rectitude was simply a part of his intellectual rectitude.

A reform of the French Army, particularly in its staff departments, was explicitly "indicated," as the doctors say, by the disclosures at Rennes. And it seems that the Minister of War is prepared to go all needful lengths to eradicate the abuses which the Dreyfus case did not so much constitute as prove. The barnacles of the French Army are in a dreadful state about it, but the French Army will ultimately profit greatly. Certainly no American can wish for a Dreyfus case in the United States Army. But if the same "shake-up" which has succeeded the Dreyfus case in France could be brought about at the War Department in Washington, all the honest and intelligent officers of the United States Army will agree that it would be worth paying for it a very high price indeed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Although every grocer in this and most other countries will supply his customers with as much "Mocha coffee" as they choose to pay for, there is a very general impression, amounting practically to a belief, that the name is merely one of the comparatively harmless little conventions of trade, and that real Mocha coffee is a commodity too small in quantity and too high in price for ordinary dealers to sell or ordinary consumers to buy. Mr. E. S. CUNNINGHAM, the American Consul at Aden, seems to have been troubled by the skepticism of his countrymen on this point, and a report just made by him, without going to the length of denying the justice of doubt in relation to any or even every particular package of "Mocha," does show that far from inconsiderable shipments of the genuine article come to the United States annually, and that therefore the commercial designation cannot always be inaccurate. In the year ended with June 30, 1899, for instance, the exportations from Aden and Hodeida of high-priced coffee grown on the Arabian peninsula amounted to 32,156 bags, or 5,144,960 pounds, the invoiced value of which was $892,825. This cuts but a small figure, to be sure, in our total importations of coffee, but it is something, especially as not quite everybody here insists on drinking Mocha, either real or pretended. As for the other suspicion—that coffee from East Indian ports is sometimes turned into pure Mocha by a few days' rest in an Aden warehouse—Mr. CUNNINGHAM declares that it has no foundation in fact. Strict precautions against this sort of fraud are taken by the Aden Board of Trade, and he believes that neither mixing nor substitution is practiced—there. What happens in this country the Consul does not pretend to say.

—So patiently have people endured the follies and blasphemies of "Christian Science," as well as the very grave danger to public health which its perpetuation involves, that the followers of that squalid delusion are dropping the deprecatory air they have hitherto worn and are now giving frequent displays of the insolence that naturally results from the combination of fanaticism and fraud. This change was strikingly illustrated in Chicago the other day when a well-dressed man went to Superintendent E. B. ANDREWS, and in the name of "Christian Science" and its innumerable believers solemnly demanded that the teaching of physiology in the public schools be instantly abandoned. Such instruction, the fellow gravely said, was recognition of the body's existence, and therefore not only false, but offensive, to the only really intelligent and religious part of the community. Instead of kicking the man out of his office or having him locked up as a homicidal maniac, either of which courses would have been much more than justifiable, Superintendent ANDREWS contented himself with a calm exposition of the law defining the subjects to be taught in the schools, and the "Scientist" went away threatening terrible things as to the number of children whom he and other worshippers of the late Dr. QUIMBY'S private secretary would at once remove from schools in which the useless and debasing myths of physiology were presented as facts. Possibly enough, the man's threats were the reverse of empty. There are hundreds of unfortunate children in the power of these reckless dupes of more reckless knaves, and as the Eddyites do not hesitate to let their children die in agony rather than admit the fallibility of their cult, there is no reason to suppose that they would have any compunctions about letting them grow up in completest ignorance of all matters not contained in or harmonious with the sacred "key" to the Scriptures—price, $3 and some cents.

—Making a paragraph printed in this column the text of its remarks, The Louisville Courier-Journal discusses at considerable length the question whether a candidate should seek, fear, or ignore as of no influence, the "support" of the newspapers. As foundation for its argument it declares that "as a rule, the local newspaper has never been much of a power in the direct making of votes," and proceeds to explain this as a result of the fact that "within the radius of his knowledge—of his actual vision—the voter is likely to resent particular advice as intrusive. He thinks he knows as well whom to vote for, among his own neighbors, and whom to vote against, as the local editor." One class of voters, this Kentucky authority holds, cast their ballots under the compulsion of motives and instinct not to be affected by newspaper arguments or any other, but there is also "an undecided vote, and this is likelier to be driven off than attracted by newspaper hammering." In conclusion, The Courier-Journal says: "Indirectly the newspaper reaches and affects public opinion. At long range it is a power. But at short range and directly it is likely to do a local ticket more harm than good. Particularly does this hold true when it is very much in earnest and hot and active in its support or the candidate for office. The people are both suspicious and resentful, and when all the persons and all the facts are familiar to them, they have a way of driving at their own conclusions regardless of newspaper wisdom and the oraculariety of editorial writers." This is rather queer doctrine to come from a Kentucky journalist, but a good many instances, both ancent and modern, might be brought forward in its support.

—Gen. CRONJE, one of the Boer commanders, is reported to have made a protest against the use by the British of armored trains. This device, he says, is outside the Geneva Convention, and on general principles is unfair war. These claims are, on the whole, rather more interesting than weighty. The distinction between fair and unfair methods of inflicting death on one's fellow man and destruction on his property is not the easiest thing either to establish or to understand. War is never justifiable or justified except as a last resort after the possibilities of reason and argument have been exhausted, and the necessity for declaring it would never exist if all men and all nations were willing to do what is wise and right—and could agree on the acts and policies that deserve to be so called. The invariable and inevitable assumption of each side in every war is that the other side is utterly wrong, and can be convinced of its error only by the endurance of death and destruction to a greater or less degree. This being the case, it seems slightly absurd to bar certain missiles and certain deceptions as barbarous, while others at least equally calamitous to the enemy are commended and authorized. Still, the civilized nations all do it, and about things like the slaughter of prisoners in cold blood and the destruction, unnecessarily, of private property there is now no disagreement. Possibly armored cars come in the border region between the definitely permitted and the definitely forbidden, but it is very hard to see just why they should do so. Would Gen. CRONJE object to the throwing up of earthworks, or the killing of infantry by cavalry? He seems to be a curiously particular sort of a warrior.

THE DEBT-LIMIT AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to call your attention to the importance of the Constitutional amendment affecting the bonded indebtedness of cities, to be voted on at the approaching election.

Both of the great political parties of the State having approved of this measure, its adoption seems to have been taken for granted, and there has been practically no discussion of its merits either on the part of campaign speakers or the press.

I fear this confidence is not wholly warranted.

Past experience has shown that Constitutional amendments to which no particular opposition was manifested have sometimes been defeated simply through the indifference of the great body of voters.

There seems to be (quite properly, perhaps,) an antecedent prejudice on the part of the electorate against all Constitutional changes, and unless this prejudice is removed by explanation and discussion, the ordinary voter will frequently vote against a Constitutional amendment as to the merits of which he is totally unadvised.

This danger is especially to be feared in regard to the amendment in question. It is to be voted on, of course, by the voters of the whole State, though practically it affects only the City of New York. The voters in the country districts naturally feel no particular interest in its adoption, and many of them for the reasons above stated, (to say nothing of the jealousy of metropolitan expansion, which is sometimes attributed to them,) will vote against it. If the voters in the city do not exhibit sufficient interest in the matter to vote for the amendment with practical unanimity, I fear the prospects of its success are not promising.

A few words of explanation in regard to the merits of this amendment may not be amiss.

Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution now provides that "no county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed 10 per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation."

It also provides that "whenever hereafter the boundaries of any city shall become the same as those of a county, the power of the county to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county at that time existing shall not be included as part of the city debt."

The last quoted provision was intended to apply to the City of Brooklyn and County of Kings. It has no application, however, (except in general spirit,) to the City of New York, as now constituted.

When consolidation took place under the provisions of the Greater New York charter, all the county debts became a part of the common debt of the City of New York, and had to be included in such debt within the purview of the Constitutional limitation, in spite of the fact that such county debts were not, either wholly or in part, included as common debts of the municipal corporations which were consolidated.

The result was that, with the exception of New York County, the debt of every county included within the new city, together with the debts of the cities, towns, and villages lying within the same, exceeded 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of their real estate. The new city, therefore, began its corporate existence with an indebtedness far in excess of the Constitutional limit thereof.

The framers of the charter, partly foreseeing this result, recommended to the Legislature the Constitutional amendment in question, which excludes from computation these county debts and renders the limitation applicable only to the remainder of the indebtedness assumed by the City of New York. At the same time these counties are prohibited from incurring any new indebtedness.

The amendment has been adopted by two successive Legislatures, the representatives of both parties voting for it, and is now to be submitted to the people for final approval.

At present the city's debt is in round figures only $22,000,000 within the Constitutional limit. The adoption of this amendment would add $30,000,000 to the debt-incurring capacity of the city.

If the amendment should fail of adoption the rapid transit road could not be built; if adopted all financial obstacles to its construction will vanish. It seems to me that the mere knowledge of this fact should secure a practically unanimous vote in favor of this amendment from the electors of this city, and I should be gratified if you would give it as much publicity as its importance demands. BIRD S. COLER, Controller.

New York, Oct. 26, 1899.

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEEMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial "The School Committeeman," appearing in your issue of this date, contains a sentence which ought to be burned into the heart of every intelligent citizen in the community, and especially of those living beyond the East River. Having stated the problems in educational administration which are confronting the authorities in the Borough of Brooklyn through the precipitate criticism of the "Committeeman" system by Dr. Maxwell, and shown the fallacious arguments appealed to in support of the system, the editorial reads: "Both law and teaching are really professions, requiring special study and training, and your average committeeman has neither."

One of the commendable features of this already overfeatured age is the long-drawn-out struggle to place the office of the teacher, whether in a public or private school system, upon a professional basis. Irrespective of public reward or of private gain, the American temperament has kindly and rapidly taken to the suggestion that there is a larger field for knowledge and application than was to be found in the old three "R's." This suggestion was first made in purely academical circles, and our universities showed their sincerity by at once establishing chairs and departments for scientific study of teaching and the most favorable conditions under which it can be carried on. Specialists in almost every quarter of the world have been assiduously studying those conditions and making researches of such scope and character that the universities are really in possession at the present time of a very valuable and suggestive body of knowledge which pertains distinctively to the work of the school and its organization. If not, then how can we understand the establishment and maintenance of the department of pedagogy at Washington Square East by the New York University? With its equipment it attempts to give the teacher what "the average committeeman has" not. The era of "professionalizing" the office of the teacher and of those who organize the system in which he teaches, has well set in. Higher grades of licenses are required of teachers than ever before, and Dr. Maxwell has performed a herculean task in moving this community toward the professional goal.

Although children become a public charge after having reached the age of six years, and while the "committeeman" may walk around our school buildings on the outside and have a fair amount of information about what "political" power some of the teachers within may chance to control, we have forever removed ourselves beyond the place where an opinionated individual can rule in face of expert and scientific judgment. Do we not speak of a "political science" which is found scheduled in our college courses? Then, may not the principles of government and scientific training be abundantly applied to the evils which infect our very schools? Ring in the era of a professional standing upon a scientific basis for teachers and educational authorities, Mr. Editor, and you will have the support of SCHOLASTICUS.

New York, Oct. 24, 1899.

Receives a New Guard Box.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to my letter in your valued paper of 25th inst. complaining of the brutal manner of city officials in smashing, without notice to owners, iron guard-boxes about dead trees fronting private residences, will you kindly permit me to say that amends for my loss were made yesterday by delivery at my door of a new iron box.

Presumably this may also be intended as an apology for the unceremonious original proceeding. I trust that this restitution was at the expense of the individuals, and not of the city funds; also that other citizens whose boxes are smashed will be recompensed for their loss at the cost of the official at fault. B. M.

New York, Oct. 26, 1899.

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The British Prime Minister's Statements of His Government's Position.

From The London Times, Oct. 18.

The Marquis of Salisbury, who was received with cheering, said: The first half of the speech of the noble earl opposite [the Earl of Kimberley] filled me with despair, because I found that on every subject he said exactly what I would have wished to say. It was quite a relief when he came to deal with modern diplomacy, because I felt that there at least there was something on which I might join issue with him. I need not reiterate the observation that the Boer Government have been pleased to dispense with any explanation on our part of the cause or justification of the war. They have done that which no provocation on our part could have justified. They have done that which the strongest nation has never in its strength done to any opponent whom it challenged. They have issued a defiance so audacious that I can hardly depict it adequately without using stronger words than are suited to this assembly, and they have, by so doing, liberated us from the necessity of explaining to the people of England why we are at war. Whether if that defiance had not been issued we should now have been at war I cannot say. They were subjects of the gravest difference between us—subjects on which we were bound and pledged to arrive at an issue consistent with the duty which her Majesty owes to her subjects, consistent with the desire we have always entertained of supporting equal rights among all her subjects.

They were very grave questions indeed, but up to this time the modes we had suggested of settling them had not been successful. The spirit in which we had been met had not been encouraging. We had little hope that the future would reserve for us a better fate, but yet hope was not entirely abandoned. Now all question of possible peace, all question of justifying the attitude that we have assumed, or of pointing out to our countrymen the errors and the grave oppressions of which the Transvaal Government have been guilty—all these questions have been wiped away in this one great insult, which leaves to us no other course to pursue than that which we have said to the whole nation it will be our duty to pursue. [Cheers.] It is not necessary for me to insist upon that on which both we and the noble earl opposite agree. I will only say that it is one of the most satisfactory parts of our policy in these later days that when a question arises in which vital interests and the evident honor of this country are concerned there are no distinctions of party, [cheers,] and that no individual ambition, no opportunity of diminishing the influence of an adversary, will tempt English politicians on either side to make use of the difficulties of their country to promote their party ends. [Cheers.] We may congratulate ourselves, at all events, that, so far as this is concerned, the present representatives of the Liberal Party are more than creditable representatives of Charles James Fox. ["Hear, hear."] Now as to the modern diplomacy. In the principles the noble earl opposite lays down everybody, of course, must agree. No negotiation is conducted under favorable terms; every negotiation runs a great chance of being wrecked, if the opinions on either side are exposed during its progress to the exaggerated influence of popular excitement.

We do not always get what we desire. We get what we have to take, and the constitutional conditions under which we live, enormous as is the strength which they give us in certain circumstances, greatly as they magnify the power of England in any real danger, undoubtedly furnish us with conditions which make the conduct of negotiations very much more difficult than formerly. But there are occasions on which you cannot observe absolute secrecy without sacrificing a great source of power. What is this controversy which we have had to adjust, or at least to deal with, in South Africa? It is a controversy, no doubt, between two races nearly balanced in power, one of which races is naturally devoted to this country, and the other is divided—many of them being by conviction, by observation, and by experience firm and devoted adherents and subjects of the Queen, many of them still having visions of some future return of Dutch supremacy. Well, when you have to interfere in such a conflict as that, when you have to struggle for the rights and claims and authority of the Queen, you have to look around you and see what forces you have at your back. An English Minister is not an organ of despotic power, who has merely to give the word of command, and the police which he selects will be unflinchingly carried out.

He has to look, almost at every moment, for the amount that he can command of that popular support which is the breath of life to all political movements in this age; and the British Minister who has to consider the state of affairs at the Cape, and to sustain the cause of British supremacy, has to conciliate, to retain, to encourage, to push forward as much of that loyalty to her Majesty as he can command; and he cannot afford by secrecy, by neglecting the feelings of those to whom he has to look for support—he cannot afford to leave their attention uncalled, their feelings unappealed to, he is bound to seek in their feelings, and by placing before them a full exposition of the case on behalf of which he invokes their aid, he is bound to give them such information as will place at his disposal and range behind him all the power, all the physical force of those who are devoted to his cause. If that is necessary, if he could not afford to allow British interests in the Cape by apathy or by ignorance to fall away from the Crown, how is it possible that he could proceed with the carefully secret methods of the older diplomacy? I am not doubting the merits of the older system, but if you have to appeal for popular support the older system will not do. ["Hear, Hear!"] That seems to me to sum up the essence of the policy which has been undoubtedly pursued. We always have to consider the loyal population wherever we are dealing with a country in which the loyal population is separated from those that are not loyal. But the noble lord dwelt very much upon the virtue of silence. I entirely agree with him. I should have been very glad to have cultivated it, even on the present occasion. [Laughter.]

I do not doubt that the system, which I think Lord Granville used to pursue, of absolutely refusing to make any speeches while negotiations were going on, had, on the side of diplomacy, very considerable advantages; but, after all, you can only conduct a policy, or the measures to which diplomacy must give rise, with the help and approval of Parliament and the cordial support of the electors, and, again, to obtain their help you must inform their minds, you must lay before them the real facts of the case; and if you wrap yourself up in your own virtues, and will not appeal to the sentiments and the loyalty which are ready to your hands, the result is that, instead of support and enthusiasm, you get nothing but apathy and neglect. I do not understand that the Minister responsible for conducting great negotiations can afford either to ignore the feelings of British parties or to keep them in ignorance, and therefore deprive of the opportunity of assisting him those who are willing to sustain the policy of this country. Those two necessities are drawbacks to the constitutional system, which is a splendid system with all its drawbacks, and, until the noble Lord can get rid of the heritage of 1688, of which these necessities are the necessary result, unless he goes back to a state of government which I am sure is very alien to his sympathies and desires, he will never escape the necessity of consulting, to a certain extent, the opinion of those on whose support he depends for carrying out any policy he has in hand. That is my view in respect to the question which the noble Lord raised. I am bound to say that I think a great deal too much has been made of the supposed provocation contained in the language of the dispatch referred to by the noble Lord. There may have been certain details in that dispatch which have been misunderstood. I will not dwell upon that, as I have not got the dispatch before me, but my impression is that upon the whole of that class of argument the most exaggerated value has been placed. The theory appears to be that President Krüger is an amiable, but very sensitive, old man [laughter]—sensitive to every word that may excite suspicion or may suggest any future political constitution for his country other than that which he desires, and, so far as these feelings are concerned, he sustains them and expresses them with a fervor and a restlessness more becoming a hysterical young lady than the President of a republic. I am always surprised by this view of President Krüger's character.

My impression is, or was, certainly that he was a sort of man who would say that hard words would break no bones, and, if he got the kind of policy he wanted, he would not be much troubled by the English phraseology in which it was wrapped up. But I take an entirely different view, and I hope, not an uncharitable one. My belief is that the desire to get rid of that word "suzerainty," and the reality which it expresses, has been the dream of Mr. Krüger's life. Long before the treaty of 1881 was negotiated, it was his main desire. It was for that he set up the negotiations of 1884, and in order to get that hateful word out of his convention he made considerable territorial and other sacrifices. The noble Marquis [the Marquis of Ripon] will remember certain memoranda in connection with Mr. Krüger in which great prominence was given to that intense desire to get rid of that word "suzerainty," and now my belief as to the real secret of his policy during these last years is that he has seen in the Uitlander population beneath him somebody whom he can oppress, somebody in whose sufferings we are interested; and he has used the oppression of the Uitlander population as a screen by which to obtain some concession on the subject of the suzerainty from us. I can point out phrases from recent negotiations which would amply sustain that idea. It may be that the word suzerainty has no meaning. That view, as suggested by the noble Earl to whom we owe the word, is deserving of consideration. [Laughter.]

But my impression is not that it does not mean absolutely nothing, but it means a number of things, of which you can take your choice. I entirely agree with the noble Lord that it is a word wholly unnecessary for our present purpose. Situated as Great Britain is in South Africa toward the Transvaal and the Uitlander population, who are our subjects in the Transvaal, we have a paramount power and duty which has nothing whatever to do with any conventional suzerainty. ["Hear, hear!"] I do not think that is the opinion of Mr. Krüger. [Laughter.] He would do anything in order to get rid of it, and, though it may be perfectly true—I maintained that opinion at the time—that the word in itself has no distinct or sufficient meaning, it is still true that, having been put into the treaty, it has obtained an artificial value and meaning which prevents us from entirely abandoning it. We cannot drop it and restore things to the condition in which they were before the word suzerainty was adopted. If we were to drop it we should be intimating that the ideas which have come to be associated with it are ideas which we repudiate and abandon altogether. Of course that is a position we cannot adopt. I believe it is largely due to Mr. Krüger—I do not say it to blame it—it is largely due to his peculiar character, and to the idea which he has pursued, that the moment has arrived for deciding whether the future of South Africa is to be a growing and increasing Dutch supremacy, or a safe, perfectly established supremacy of the English people. [Cheers.]

To the state of things established by the convention of 1881 or 1884, whatever it may have been, we can never return. [Cheers.] We can never consent, while we have the strength to resist it, to be put into the same position which we have held in South Africa for the last seventeen or eighteen years. [Cheers.] With regard to the future, there must be no doubt that the sovereign power of England is paramount; there must be no doubt that the white races will be put upon an equality, and that due precaution will be taken for the philanthropic and kindly and improving treatment of those countless indigenous races of whose destiny, I fear, we have been too forgetful. ["Hear, hear."] Those things must be insisted upon in the future. By what means they will be obtained I do not know; I hope they may be consistent with a very large autonomy on the part of that race which values its individual share in the Government so much as the Dutch people do. But with that question we have no concern at present. We have only to make it clear that the great objects which are essential to the power of England in Africa, to the good government of the country, and to the rights of all races are the objects which the British Government, with the full support of the nation without distinction of party, is now pursuing, and which they will thoroughly pursue and preserve to the end. [Loud cheers.]

NUGGETS.

Whence Its Value.

Hicks—You know that "silence is golden."

Wicks—That means it is very precious because it is so scarce.—Boston Transcript.

Health Note.

Mr. Stubb (reading)—The sturdy Boers slept on their arms.

Mrs. Stubb—How injurious, John. They should sleep on their right side.—Chicago News.

Another Kind.

Miss Shipman—The failure of the Shamrock to win the America's Cup must have been a heavy blow to Sir Thomas Lipton.

Mr. Newsalt—Well, didn't he pray for a heavy blow a whole week before the first race.—Jewelers' Weekly.

The Queer Part of It to Her.

First Chicago Girl—She was married both in the Greek Church and in the Episcopalian Church!

Second Chicago Girl—Well?

First Chicago Girl—To the same man both times, mind you!—Detroit Journal.

THE RED CROSS NURSE.

J. E. V. Cooke in The Herald of Peace.

The praises of the Admirals are ringing everywhere;
The plaudits of the Generals are singing in the air;
The men who sailed to sink their lives within the Merrimac,
(So dauntless they that even death was fearful to attack!)
The hard marines whose tactics knew no signal for retreat,
In the rain of Mauser bullets and the drench of tropic heat,
The rough and ready riders in their resolute advance,
All make our daily records a continuous romance,
We cry them in our stories; we chant them in our verse;
But let us sing a stanza for the Red Cross army nurse.

She is in the foremost battle, she is in the rearmost tents,
She wears no weapon of attack, no armor of defense.
She is braver than the bravest, she is truer than the true,
She asks not if the soldier struck for red and white and blue.
She asks not if he fell beneath the yellow and the red;
She is mother to the wounded, she is sister to the dead.
The victor's cheers ring in her ears, but these she does not heed;
The victim's moans and dying groans are given as her meed.
And many a suffering hero chokes his blind and sullen curse
To smooth it to a blessing for the Red Cross army nurse.

Work on, O noble army; and the crown of crowns be yours,
Not always shall destruction be the glory which endures.
It is coming; it is coming; you are helping on the day
When we learn the nobler action is to succor, not to slay.
It is coming; it is coming; you are aiding it along,
When we know the feeblest nation is as potent as the strong.
It is coming; it is coming; you are bringing it to pass,
When the ships have shed their armor and the fortresses are glass.
But in the stormy waiting till the armaments disperse,
Our blessings on the flower of war—the Red Cross army nurse!

SIR HENRY IRVING HERE

Says of Zangwill, He Suffers from "an Hallucination."

STAGE IS NOT DEGENERATING

"It Is the People that Degenerate," Says the Actor—Likes Ibsen's Dialogue.

Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and almost the entire company of the English actor's organization arrived in this city yesterday morning. When the Atlantic Transport liner Marquette unloaded her passengers at the wharf they were undoubtedly the most notable gathering of stage celebrities that have reached these shores in some time.

The voyage over was a most delightful one, and what made the trip more enjoyable than otherwise was the fact that the company had the steamer practically to themselves, for there were only a few names on the passenger list which were not included in the Irving party.

The knighted actor was in excellent health, and not a bit grayer than when here last, three years ago. After commenting on the extraordinary weather which he thought disgraceful, and not at all like America, he said: "It is three years now since I was last here, and all that time I have been looking forward to this day when I should return.

"I am quite sure that my visit here at this time, to consist of twenty weeks, three of which I will spend in New York, will be as pleasant as my visits in the past, and I feel that I can offer to the American theatre-going public some attractions that will undoubtedly be a source of great pleasure to them.

"I am counting more on my 'Robespierre' than on any of my other productions, for it is my most recent production and a play that was written by a master hand. Very nearly the entire original cast will be seen in it.

"My repertoire is not so large as it was when I was last here, but in my selection of plays for this tour I will present 'The Amber Heart,' a very pretty play by F. A. Calmorn, which gives Miss Terry a splendid opportunity to appear alone; 'The Bells,' 'A Story of Waterloo,' and 'The Merchant of Venice.'

"My American tour will extend as far West as Chicago and St. Louis, as far South as Washington, and as far East as Boston.

After outlining his plans, Sir Henry was asked to say whether the stage in recent years had degenerated, to which he replied: "No, the stage has not degenerated. I was asked that question sixteen years ago, and I can say that in my opinion the stage has not degenerated. The people may have degenerated, but not the stage. The young never see the degeneracy. It is always the old that say there is degeneracy."

Speaking of Ibsen's influence on the writing of plays, Sir Henry said: "Personally I am not an admirer of Ibsen. He has influenced to an extent the writing of plays, but not the spirit. He has influenced the method of dialogue. Ibsen's dialogue is a great thing for the actor."

"What is your opinion of some of the plays now being produced in London?"

"A. W. Pinero's play," said Sir Henry, "'The Gay Lord Quex,' I regard as the first and foremost of the present London successes. Beerbohm Tree's present play, 'King John,' is a stupendous success. I have great admiration for William Gillette's play 'Secret Service,' which I saw when it was presented in London.

"There are others which I cannot for the present recall. They do say 'The Belle of New York' is the most wonderful production given to London for some time. While I have not seen the play, I met Miss Edna May, and found she had a charming and very dainty personality."

Regarding critics and criticisms Sir Henry said:

"Dramatic criticism in England is as serious as it has always been. I am personally acquainted with the critics over there, and also have the honor of knowing some great critics in America. There are very competent critics in France, and in fact criticism is not confined to any country. If the critic will study and enter into the spirit of the play, the actor will do good work."

"There is no country like America for its theatres, and the theatregoing public, in my opinion and experience, will go to see a play unprejudiced, and if it doesn't like a play, will stay away."

Sir Henry was informed what Israel Zangwill had said regarding some critics, and he replied: "I know Zangwill quite well. He is a wonderful man, with wonderful talents, but people of this kind think because they write novels they can write plays—queer hallucinations are these.

"What we Englishmen now want most," the actor continued, suddenly swinging off to the topic now uppermost in English minds, apparently, "is your moral support in this South African war.

"Yes, we have got a long pull there. But we are in for the row, and have got to see it to the end. The sword has been unsheathed, and there is no putting it up now."

Miss Ellen Terry, who has accompanied Sir Henry on very nearly all his tours to this country, said she was also very much pleased to get back to America. "My stay here always does me so much good that I favor coming over every year to escape the London fog and dampness and improve my health," she said. "I will play alone on Saturday afternoon and Sir Henry alone at night. A sort of division of labor."

Laurence Irving accompanies his father to this country, it being his first visit. He will make his American début in "Robespierre," which he translated from the French of Sardou. The company brings with it 600 pieces of scenery and a large force of stage carpenters, scenery experts, and property men.

"THE OTHER WAY."

Weber & Fields's New Travesty Produced Last Evening.

At the "second guess" in their dramatic conundrum, "Whirl-i-gig," Weber & Fields last night introduced a skit, which they called "The Other Way," and which was in theory at least a burlesque on the dramatization of Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," in which Henry Miller and his company is now appearing. It opened with a travesty on the court scene, with Weber as the Judge, Fields as the public prosecutor, and Lillian Russell as the Vengeance. A very catchy and well-sung chorus, "We're the mob erratic," by the full chorus of prettily costumed girls opened the burlesque and made a hit, as later on did a trio in which Miss Russell and Weber and Fields appeared, Miss Russell doing the singing and her associates the dancing.

The burlesque itself was well styled on the bill, "a bit of riotous nonsense," for that was just what it was, nonsense in this instance being made to take the place of the mere fun and humor that has characterized most of the skits that have been done at this wonderfully popular house in the past. Work hard as the members of the company did, it was almost impossible to raise a smile, and there wasn't a really hearty laugh in any portion of it. That wasn't due to the members of the company, for they did all that could be done with the material at hand.

Either "The Only Way" will not lend itself to burlesque purposes or the writers in this instance shot a little below the mark, for they failed to hit it. Yet the thing was saved from failure by a clever coon song by Miss Russell, called "When Chloe Sings," that was of the sort destined to become popular, for it has a dainty and haunting sort of melody that a hearer cannot well shake off. It is not one of the syncopated "ragtime" sort, but one that goes back to the first principles of old-fashioned song writing, which may in a measure account for the success it met with.

Dave Warfield, just at the close, scored the one decided hit in the burlesque line. When, as Mr. Sorry, agent for Tallson's Bank, he gave a thoroughly delightful imitation of J. H. Stoddart, catching his mannerisms and pronunciation with far greater accuracy than is usually the habit of the imitator. Weber and Fields themselves got out of the beaten track in the last scene as a couple of French aristocrats in gorgeous costumes and cleverly burlesqued the grand airs and graces of the old nobility of stage tradition.

The game of casino played by the pair while awaiting the call to the guillotine was well conceived, and at times thoroughly funny, with the odd admixture of French graces and blundering German-American dialect. It was the best chance the pair had in the travesty. It will need a deal of furbishing and burnishing before "The Other Way" can be set down in the list of Weber & Fields's successes.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S PLANS.

May Prolong Miss Marlowe's Season, Keeping Miss Adams on Tour.

Charles Frohman, who returned from Buffalo yesterday, where he produced "Sherlock Holmes," has arranged his attractions for the balance of the season at the Madison Square Theatre. The comedy "Wheels Within Wheels," by the terms of his contract with the author, he must produce on or before Dec. 11 for a long engagement. The company has been engaged for this piece, and it will positively be done on the date named.

In the interval between the closing of the play now at this house, "Why Smith Left Home," which occurs Saturday night, Nov. 4, and the opening of "Wheels Within Wheels," "The Girl in the Barracks" will be transferred from the Garrick Theatre for two weeks, and this will be followed by Charles Frohman's comedians in a new farce, "Make Way for the Ladies," which was formerly called "Ladies First," for a three weeks' engagement.

Should this farce prove successful, another New York theatre will be secured for it at the end of the engagement. Mr. Frohman also anticipates prolonging Miss Julia Marlowe's season at the Criterion Theatre by keeping Miss Maude Adams longer on tour.

May Irwin Appears To-night.

Miss May Irwin will begin her annual engagement at the Bijou Theatre to-night in her new comedy "Sister Mary." Miss Irwin will remain a month longer in this city than she did last year.

GUNTER'S CHARGES DENIED.

Dietrichstein Tells How He Wrote "The Song of the Sword."

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Leo Dietrichstein is surprised at A. C. Gunter's claim that his play, "The Song of the Sword," is taken from a novel entitled "The Gift of Bonaparte," written by Robert Shortz. Mr. Dietrichstein, who is at the Boston Museum, said to-day: "I never heard of Mr. Shortz or his book, 'The Gift of Bonaparte.' If there is any similarity between my play and his book it must be the fault of various memoirs written by contemporaries of Napoleon. Most of the historical incidents are to be found in the memoirs of Meneval, Mme. d'Abrantes, Barras, and various others. The treatment of these epistles as well as the love story, is original with me. The hero of the play is Hugo's Marquis Gauvain. This character inspired the play. Francesca, the heroine, is Countess Orsina. Her affair with Bonaparte I have taken from her own memoirs.

"The dispatch episode was taken from the memoirs of Mme. d'Abrantes. She tells how she blocked the efforts of a Russian Colonel, her lover, who tried to get possession of some important State documents, which would have compromised Napoleon. I have also drawn from an old French novel entitled 'Le Petit Corporal,' which was published by Michel Levy, in Paris. The Napoleon of the play is Napoleon as he is described by Bourrienne, Marmont, and various others. I regret that all these people left their works to the world in general, and not to the exclusive use of Mr. Gunter's original novelist. I can put my finger on every source I drew from.

"Like other people who write historical plays, I had to go to history for my material."

BANK PRESIDENT ACCUSED.

Port Warden March's Suit for $25,000 and Charge of Assault Against Leo Schlesinger.

Suit to recover $25,000 for alleged assault and battery has been brought by James E. March, Port Warden and Republican leader in the Fourth Assembly District, against Leo Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. Mr. Schlesinger characterizes the charge as ridiculous. The trouble occurred on Oct. 9, at the bank.

"On that day," said Mr. March yesterday, "I went to deposit $1,500. The bank was full of people, and I went to one of the wicker holes. Nobody paid any attention to me, although there was a man behind the gate.

"I called to him, 'Hi, Bill! come here, will you?'

"He bounced up to me and exclaimed: 'How dare you call me Bill?' I explained that I didn't mean any disrespect.

"President Schlesinger, who was sitting in the rear room, rushed out, grabbed me by the collar and forcibly ejected me. I have been a customer of the bank for fifteen years. I went back to demand an explanation, and he grabbed me again. Detective Waters of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who was off duty, and accompanied me, witnessed the assault.

"I left my bank book at the bank to have my account made up, as I intend to withdraw my deposit. Mr. Schlesinger sent a clerk up to my house with the book half an hour later, and to say he was sorry for what had occurred and would like to see me. I did not go."

President Schlesinger declared that Warden March's allegations were as false as they are ridiculous."

"Mr. March," he went on, "came into the bank in an excited condition, and shouted to the cashier, Mr. Dederer, 'Hi! Billy, Billy, Billy!' Mr. Dederer told him that his name was not Billy, and that he ought to address people in a proper manner, whereupon Mr. March began to shout angrily and to gesticulate. I said to him, 'Come now, you mustn't make a noise here.' I never touched him."

"This suit," said Charles Strauss, Mr. Schlesinger's counsel, "is, in my opinion, brought with some ulterior purpose. Mr. Schlesinger will fight the suit to the bitter end.

PUBLIC MAN'S WIFE ARRESTED.

Mount Vernon's Corporation Counsel Fined $5 for Protesting.

NEW ROCHELLE, Oct. 26.—Something of a stir was created here to-day by the arrest of Mrs. Frank Wentz, Mrs. William J. Marshall, wife of the Corporation Counsel of Mount Vernon, and Miss Mary Kirk, on a charge of disorderly conduct. All three are daughters of Thomas Kirk, a Yonkers contractor. When arraigned they were paroled in the custody of their counsel.

The arrests grew out of the annual target excursion of the Enterprise Hook and Ladder Company to a grove in Larchmont.

About 4:30 o'clock this afternoon the three ladies returned to New Rochelle and insisted on driving through North Street, where a contractor's employe was guarding some soft asphalt, recently laid. Sergt. Cody and two policemen were summoned, and took the three ladies into custody. They were placed in cells at the station house.

Mr. Wentz, on learning of the arrests, denounced the action of the police so vigorously that he was fined $5 for contempt of court.

ELLIOTT SETS A TRAP RECORD.

Kills Ninety-nine Out of One Hundred Birds for the Iron Medal.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 26.—J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City and J. D. B. De Bow of Nashville shot a match to-day at Belle Meade for the championship of America, the contest being for the cast iron medal given by the leading trap shooters of the country. The match was at 100 live birds at 30 yards' rise and 50 yards' boundary. Elliott won the medal, killing 99 birds, 1 falling dead outside of bounds. De Bow killed 95.

Elliott's score was the largest ever made in the different contests for the medal, which was first shot for at Chicago in 1895, when Dr. W. F. Carver won the trophy. C. M. Grimm was the winner in 1896. R. O. Heikes of Dayton, Ohio, challenged the holder and won it in 1897, and successfully held it in five contests. On the 17th of last July, at Kent, Ohio, Elliott won it from Heikes.

Heikes, in a contest at Belle Meade in 1898 with Elliston of Nashville, made a record of 99 birds out of 100, this being the next largest to that made by Elliott to-day.

May Have Burned Church for Revenge

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Oct. 26.—The First Congregational Church of this place was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin, and many attribute it to revenge for the crusade against gambling started by the Rev. John Snyder, pastor of the church, as the result of which a number of gamblers were forced to quit the town. Two weeks ago, while Mr. Snyder was preaching, a bullet was fired through a window of the church and passed close to him. No arrests have been made.

WORK ON NICARAGUA CANAL.

Estimated Cost May Be Decreased by Several Million Dollars.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct 5.—The Canal Commission in Nicaragua is actively and successfully engaged in the work of straightening the proposed route and otherwise lessening the cost of constructing the waterway. It is estimated that the commission will decrease by several million dollars the amount mentioned by Admiral Walker in his recent report to Congress. Capt. A. P. Davis, of the commission, has charge of the Hydrographic Division, which is to examine the five proposed routes across the Central American isthmus and report the result of their investigations to the Government of the United States.

Capt. Davis has under his command a number of engineers who are taking the measurement of streams of water that flow into the lakes along the course of the projected canal. He reports that there is a bountiful supply of water for canal purposes in Nicaragua. He will shortly start for Panama to study the water supply for the Panama, Darien, and other routes.

CANAL COMMISSION AT WORK.

Members Will Leave the United States in December.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The several committees of the Isthmian Canal Commission are working daily at their rooms in the Corcoran Building. All the members of the committee which went to Paris to investigate the records and surveys of the French Panama Company have returned to the city except Gen. Ernst. The advance survey parties sent to the Isthmus are at work with the exception of the party which is to examine the routes below Panama, and it will be dispatched shortly.

The commission itself will not leave the United States until December. The members will make a personal inspection of all the suggested routes, those not heretofore completely surveyed, as well as the Nicaragua and Panama routes. It is believed that this examination will consume at least three months, so that the commission will not return to the United States until March. Inasmuch as all the preliminary work in connection with the treaties, contracts, examination of official surveys, &c., is being done in advance, the commission upon its return can begin the preparation of its report immediately.

"I think we will be able to submit a report," said Senator Pasco to-day, "in time for Congress to act at the approaching session."

THE RECALL OF COLWELL.

London Astonished by the Displacement of the Naval Attache.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The report that Lieut. Commander J. C. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché here, will soon be recalled is received with astonishment in London, where, owing to his exertions at the time of the Spanish war, he was probably better known than any former attaché.

It is commented upon that the previous custom of the United States has been to keep an attaché at least four years in London, and Colwell has been here only a little over two years. British naval officials, therefore, infer that his rumored displacement indicates that the United States is changing its system by shortening the duration of an attaché's incumbency. This is regarded at the Admiralty as a doubtful departure, and it is said there that the fairness and efficiency of the reports on naval progress almost entirely depend on an attaché's thorough understanding of the individual characteristics of the nation to which he is attached, and it is held this cannot be secured without a considerable length of service.

Various expressions of regret were made by American and British officials, and hopes were expressed that the report is not true, for Colwell is popular. He has not received any notification of his displacement up to the present.

German Naval Conferences.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—It is learned authoritatively that the conferences between the Secretary of the Admiralty, Admiral Tirpitz; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count von Bülow, and the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, related solely to the increase of the German Navy by speedier and larger ships than contemplated under the existing programme. This is due to the radically changed political situation of the world. It is not intended as a threat to any one. The conferences did not refer to sending warships to South Africa, and no decision has been reached as to in what shape the new naval plans will reach the Reichstag.

Pauncefote in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Lord Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, took his seat in the House of Lords this afternoon for the first time. He was introduced by Lord Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice, and by Lord James of Hereford, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Lady Pauncefote and her daughters were in the Peeresses' Gallery. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Charlemagne Tower, the United States Ambassador to Russia, were also present.

Wants Germany to Hold on in Samoa.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Deutsche Colonial Zeitung publishes an article to-day strongly deprecating any suggestion that Germany should renounce her claims in the Samoan Islands, and declaring a hope that wherever the German flag floats it shall float forever.

An American Decorated in France.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Journal Officiele says that Mr. Peartree, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, has been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his active participation in the negotiations of the Franco-American commercial treaty.

Indian Cotton Situation Is Grave.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.—The critical condition of the cotton industry is exciting considerable attention here and at Bombay. Owing to the overproduction of the mills, it is feared the decision to partly close down comes too late to save the situation.

Czar and Kaiser to Meet.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—According to the Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail, Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William will meet at Darmstadt before the Kaiser goes to England.

New Plague Cases at Santos.

SANTOS, Oct. 26.—Two fresh cases of the bubonic plague have occurred here.

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

The Rev. McKnight Says a Cross Would Look Well on the Flag.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—While the Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church was to-day considering a resolution to make a rule requiring stated contributions to the missionary fund, the Rev. W. McKnight of Elmira, N. Y., commented on the advantage the English Church has over the American Church, because of its connection with the Government, and intimated that he would like to see the union of the Church and State in this country.

"I think our flag would look better if it also had a cross on it," he said.

The resolution, the passage of which Mr. McKnight urged, was lost.

The House of Bishops held a meeting this afternoon in the Schuyler Memorial Home, in Locust Street. The meeting was executive, and was devoted principally to the transaction of routine business. The principal subject of discussion was upon the advisability of placing a Bishop of the Episcopal Church at Kyoto, Japan. A number of speeches were made, most of which favored the idea. The matter will be definitely settled at to-morrow's session of the house.

Dr. Bleecker of Whitestone Ill.

Dr. Edward Bleecker, one of the best-known physicians of Whitestone, is seriously ill at his home on Eighth Avenue there. He is suffering from dropsy, liver trouble, and pneumonia. Wednesday it was not thought he would live through the night. He is being attended by Drs. Goodrich and Bloodgood of Whitestone and Dr. Janeway of Manhattan has been in consultation. He has been President of the Flushing Hospital for twelve years.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another dull and misty day, with nothing doing in town and very little in the country, is the record of yesterday in the social world of New York. There were many people in town from the suburbs, who were shopping and house hunting, and the fashionable restaurants were quite gay and lively at the luncheon and dinner hours. Mr. and Mrs. William Page Thompson, Miss Alice Blight, Lady Bache Cunard, Miss de Forest Neilson and her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard were among those lunching at the Waldorf.

***

To-day the centre of social interests shifts to Tuxedo, where the annual Autumn ball will take place this evening. As usual, the pretty circular ballroom will be decorated with Autumn leaves, ferns, palms, and chrysanthemums. There will be a supper and a cotillion with favors. Every room in the clubhouse has been reserved, and there are few cottages open which will not have guests for the occasion. Several New York women have organized parties to go out to the dance, which promises to be the largest and the liveliest given at Tuxedo for many years. The members and their guests and the cottagers will assemble at afternoon tea in the large hall of the clubhouse at 5 o'clock. After tea people will dress for dinner, which will be served from 7 to 8 o'clock, and even later. Several large dinners will be given. Among the belles this evening will be Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Kane, and Miss Charlotte Whiting.

***

Most of those who go out to Tuxedo today for the ball will remain over Sunday, and the resort will be gay in consequence until Monday. It is possible that there will be an informal dance to-morrow evening, and a number of handsome dinners have been arranged at the clubhouse for this and to-morrow evenings.

***

There were two out-of-town weddings yesterday, those of Mr. James Richardson of Providence and Miss Elizabeth Ellen de Kay, at Marion, Mass., and of Mr. Warren H. Titus of this city and Miss Fredericka S. Havemeyer, daughter of Mr. Augustus H. Havemeyer, of New Windsor, N. Y., which were of much interest in New York and were attended by many people from this city. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were married in St. Gabriel's Chapel, at Marion, and the ceremony which united Mr. and Mrs. Titus was celebrated at the country residence of the bride's father at Cedarhurst. Mrs. Titus is a second or third cousin of the New York Havemeyers through her father. Her parents and herself have always lived at their country place, and are not as well known in New York as their cousins. Among Miss Havemeyer's bridesmaids was her cousin Miss Edwyna Lee of this city, a sister of Mrs. Lieut. Jeffries.

***

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Genoa and Gibraltar on the Aller were Quincy Corwin, Philip G. de Boilleau, Countess Anne de Frankenstein and the Countess Anne Henry de Frankenstein, Dr. Herman S. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Prof. A. D. Williams Jackson, George Gregory Smith, and Miss Emma C. Thursby.

***

The Marquette, from London, which also arrived yesterday, brought Sir Henry Irving, Lawrence Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and the members of the Lyceum Theatre company of London, Bram Stoker, Mrs. H Clark and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Brown, Mrs. Charles Brown and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Turnbull, and W. Pierpont Williams.

***

The flags of the Knickerbocker, University, Racquet, and others of the leading clubs were at half mast yesterday in consequence of the deaths of Columbus C. Baldwin and Frank Lyon Henry. Mr. Baldwin had been ill with typhoid fever for some weeks, and was known to be in a critical condition. His death, therefore, was not an entire surprise. Mr. Henry's sudden demise was a profound shock to numbers of people. He had always been an athlete, and was one of the best amateur cyclists and golf and racquet players among New York clubmen. He was musical and fond of society, and was a universal favorite. The greatest sympathy is expressed for his brothers and his sister, Miss Julia Henry, and there will be a large gathering of representative men and women of the younger set at his funeral, which will take place at the Church of the Ascension at 12:30 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. Mr. Baldwin's death is also sincerely mourned. He was only twenty-six years old, or thirteen years younger than Mr. Henry, and was extremely popular in his clubs and in society. His funeral will take place in old Trinity Church at 12:30 P. M. to-day, and the pall bearers will be Harry Payne Whitney, Belmont Tiffany, J. A. Burden, Richard Fearing, Moses Taylor, Tracy Dows, J. B. Eustis, F. L. Polk, Louis Frothingham, and F. C. Bishop. Interment will be made in the family plot at Hagerstown, Md.

***

Miss Clara Butt, the English contralto, and one of the handsomest singers who has visited America in some years, will be much entertained during the coming season. She is even a taller woman than Mrs. Vanderveer Green, who returned from London to sing here two years ago, and, like Mrs. Green, is also a handsome brunette. Miss Butt is well known to many New Yorkers, who met her at Mrs. Ronalds's and other smart houses in London during the last London season. There were quite a number of well-known people at her opening concert on Wednesday evening. In addition to her fine voice, Miss Butt has rare beauty of form and feature and a charming personality.

***

This week takes place the promised tour of the Viceroy of India and Lady Curzon. It will be a tour of two months, and each large city in India will be visited. The tour itself will be accompanied with all the pomp of triumphal progress. The Misses Leiter leave Simla at the same time as their sister, and after some visits in India will return home. The Curzons are due at Calcutta for the short Winter season in December.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are, according to the latest cable messages, in Paris. Their stay in England was short. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are still at Blenheim and are entertaining shooting parties. The month has been eventful in London for Americans on account of the handsome entertainments given by Miss Van Wart at her pretty country seat, some little distance from Windsor.

***

The Paris monde is not yet back at its moorings. It is true all the watering places are deserted, but just now there are a series of hunting and shooting parties at the chateaux. Miss Fanny Reed has returned to Paris and to her home in the Rue de la Pompe. She will give, as usual, her musicales during the Winter. Mme. de Trobriand has opened her salon. Mrs. Walden Pell never leaves Paris, and this year she is in mourning. Mrs. John Lawrence is making perparations for the wedding of her daughter, Aimee, to Walter Douglas Campbell, which event has been arranged for December. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have reached Paris after a delightful Summer at Lucerne.

***

Mrs. Arthur Kemp has returned to her place at Hempstead after a week's visit to Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp will go next week to Newport to attend the weddding of Miss Susie Willing and Mr. Frank Lawrence.

***

Morristown would be nothing without golf, and there seems to be an eternal contest of some kind forever going on there. The past week it has been one for women, and Mrs. Maud K. Wetmore has been one of the star players. This is the first appearance of Miss Wetmore for some time on the links. The other players were mostly from Morristown and the vicinity.

***

Yesterday there was the usual run of the Meadow Brook hounds, but it was not as well attended as the meets have been earlier in the season. The beagle hunts are now all the vogue down at Hempstead, and the contests there the past few days have brought out Long Island society in good round numbers.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Shafter Howard are remaining in California for the Autumn. Mrs. Shafter Howard, formerly Miss Mollie Hunter of Newport, was one of several women receiving at a large tea given last Saturday in San Francisco by Mrs. W. A. McKittrick, who is the daughter of Gen. W. R. Shafter. Mrs. McKittrick was also assisted in receiving by Mrs. Robert Oxnard, Mrs. Clinton E. Worden, and Mrs. Chauncey R. Winslow, all of whom are known in New York.

***

In London the war enthusiasm is at its height. Arthur Paget has gone to South Africa in command of his regiment, and Mrs. Arthur Paget hurried from Scotland to bid him good bye. In consequence of the number of fashionable women whose husbands are going out with the troops, accompanying them to London, the hotels, restaurants, and theatres in the English capital are crowded. One of the young men who went with Col. Paget was Mr. Claude Willoughby, the third son of Lord Ancaster. He is very tall, good-looking, and much sought after in London ballrooms on account of his good dancing. It was he who led the pretty old-fashioned dance which was revived at Mrs. Arthur Paget's powder ball, when he danced with his hostess. He was quite the best-looking man there in his fancy costume and becoming wig.

***

On the evening that the troops departed from London the Carlton was filled with people dining and the Prince of Wales honored the restaurant with his presence. In his party was Lady Randolph Churchill in a becoming gown of black, and of course Mr. de Soveral was in attendance. Very near the royal party Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin were dining with Lord and Lady Craven. At the next table was Mrs. Langtry de Bathe, who had as her guests Lord Rossiyn, who, preceding his titled fellow the Earl of Yarmouth, has gone on the stage, and Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree. Mr and Mrs. Cosmo Gordon-Lennox were also near the Prince of Wales. Mrs. Gordon-Lennox was Miss Marie Tempest, and looked very handsome in pale gray and pink paillettes. At Claridge's were Mr. Reginald Ward and Miss Ward, the latter wearing pale blue with lace.

***

The engagement is announced of Mr. Henry de Forest Lockwood of this city and Miss Maria Wheelwright, daughter of Mr. George W. Wheelwright of Jamaica Plain, Mass. Mr. Lockwood is a member of the University Club of this city, and was graduated from Harvard in the class of '90.

***

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will not go abroad in his yacht this Autumn as has been announced. He will remain in the city until after Christmas. The Valiant has been laid up for the Winter at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and all the crew discharged but a few men who are making necessary repairs. Mr. Vanderbilt may go abroad in January, but on one of the ocean liners.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Richardson—de Kay.

Special to The New York Times.

MARION, Mass., Oct. 26.—The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Ellen de Kay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James de Kay of Marion, Mass., and James Richardson of Providence, R. I., took place here to-day in St. Gabriel's Chapel. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Dr. James Ellsworth de Kay of Oyster Bay, L. I., author of the "Zoology of the State of New York," who was celebrated in verse by Joseph Rodman Drake. On the mother's side she is a great granddaughter of Gov. Daniel Tompkins of New York. Mr. Richardson is a banker and broker of Providence, belonging to the well-known family of that name. He belongs to the old Colonial families of New England, while the bride is a descendant of one of the oldest families of New Amsterdam. This pretty little village is the Summer residence of many New York, Philadelphia, and Boston families, and the ceremony brought together many relatives of the bride and bridegroom from these and other cities. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Percy Brown of Boston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Edwin Harwood, rector emeritus of Trinity Church, New Haven, an uncle of the bride.

Titus—Havemeyer.

NEWBURG, Oct. 26.—Miss Fredericka S. Havemeyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus H. Havemeyer, and Warren H. Titus of New York City were married this afternoon at the country home of the bride's parents, Cedar Hurst, New Windsor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Octavius Applegate, of St. James Episcopal Church, Kingston. Miss Mollie Rogers of Newburg was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were: Miss Edwyna Lee of New York City, Miss Josephine Sherwood of Boston, Miss Olive Potter of Providence, R. I.; Miss Grace Thompson of Hudson, Miss May Brown of New York City, Miss Ann Schwichet and Miss May Mills of Newburg, and Miss Lulu Senff of New Windsor. The groomsman was William J. Wallace of New York City. About a hundred guests attended the wedding, many of them being relatives of the principals from New York City.

Brownell—Moffat.

HUDSON, Oct. 26.—Miss Martha Elizabeth Moffat, daughter of Samuel Moffat, and niece of D. H. Moffat; the mine owner of Denver, Col., was married to-day at Christ Church to Harry Barnard Brownell, of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sheldon M. Griswold. The bride was attended by Misses Florence and Jessie Heysradt, Miss Rachel Dubois of Hudson, and Miss Cornelia Wright of Albany. The maids of honor were Miss Marjorie Wright Southard of Hudson and Miss Margaret Winthrop Peck of Bristol, Conn. Albert E. Hadlock was best man.

Olmstead—Howard.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 26.—Congressman Marlin Edgar Olmstead of Harrisburg, Penn., and Miss Gertrude Howard, niece of Capt. Charles M. Blackford of this city, were married to-day in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The church was crowded. Gov. and Mrs. William A. Stone of Pennsylvania were among those present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. T. M. Carson, rector of St. Paul's.

Kellogg—Freeman.

Miss Ada May Freeman and Charles Snow Kellogg were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. M. R. Martin, 314 West Eighty-seventh Street. Only relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony. Miss Beatrice Martin was maid of honor. Frederick Kellogg was his brother's best man, and the ushers were William H. Speer, Jr., and Benjamin B. Tilt.

STEEL MILL TO BE ERECTED.

Great Plant to be Built on an Island Near Allegheny.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 26.—To get a finishing mill near its two blast furnaces in Woodsrun, Allegheny, the American Steel and Wire Company of Chicago will erect a new plant on Neville Island, just opposite. The plant, it is said, will cost $1,000,000, and will take the place of some of the most modern mills which the trust had to absorb. A bridge over the Ohio River will connect the furnaces with the new plant.

The latter will include Bessemer, converting, blooming, ingot, rolling, rod, and finishing mills for all kinds of wire products. Docks for receiving river coal will also be erected.

ACCIDENTS IN CENTRAL PARK.

Two Women and a Man Thrown from Vehicles and Injured.

Two carriage accidents occurred in Central Park last evening, and resulted in injury to two women and a man.

The first occurred on the East Drive of Central Park, near Ninetieth Street. Here Mrs. E. Emanuel of 346 West Fifty-ninth Street was driving south in a wagon when the vehicle collided with another wagon that was being driven by Thomas Rooney of 459 Lexington Avenue, who was accompanied by William Hannon of the same address. The occupants of both wagons were thrown out. Mrs. Emanuel received a bad scalp wound and fainted. She was revived by Dr. Miller of the Presbyterian Hospital, who sent her home in a cab. Rooney, who also had a scalp wound and was rather badly bruised, was taken home by his companion.

The other accident occurred soon afterward at the Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street entrance to the Park, where Mrs. William Fearn of 427 West Forty-third Street was thrown from a carriage in which she was driving with her husband, and had her left leg fractured. She was attended by an ambulance surgeon from Roosevelt Hospital and taken home.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Joseph F. Snow.

Joseph F. Snow, a retired merchant and former Mayor of Bangor, Me., died suddenly in that city yesterday morning of neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Snow was born in Wakefield, N. B., March 4, 1833, but had lived in Bangor from early childhood, except for a few years spent in Kansas City, Mo. For many years he was a prosperous dry goods merchant in Bangor, retiring in 1895. In 1891 he was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Bangor, and was electetd over F. O. Beal, Republican, by a plurality of 2 votes. He was for many years the President and most active member of the Bangor Humane Society. He was also a member of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES COMPTON, ex-County Clerk of Niagara County, died at Middleport yesterday morning, aged fifty-three years. He served in the civil war with the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteers.

NELSON M. SHEPARD, for thirty-five years in the jewelry business in this city, died at his home, 352 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, last Tuesday. He was born at Winsted, Mass., in 1835. For more than thirty years he was a member of Sylvan Grove Lodge of Freemasons. The interment will be at Portland, Me.

FRANK E. HEYWOOD, Vice President and Treasurer of the Heywood Boot and Shoe Company, died Wednesday at Worcester, Mass., after two days' illness of acute gastritis. Mr. Heywood was Chairman of the Republican City Committee in 1895, and has always been prominent among the workers for the party's success in Worcester.

JAMES WILSON, a veteran of the civil war, died in Ossining Hospital, Sing Sing, N. Y., Wednesday night from the infirmities of age. He was eighty-two years old, and up to a very recent date had been able to be about the village. He was known by everybody and everybody respected him. He was a member of Morell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, which will bury him with all the honors of the order.

JOHN K. POLLOCK, formerly identified with the box offices of the Broadway, Casino, and Bijou Theatres, died yesterday, in the St. Barnabas Hospital, in Newark, where he has been suffering for some time with pneumonia. Mr. Pollock was recently engaged as Treasurer of the Empire Theatre, Newark. He was thirty-five years old and was a member of New York Lodge, No. 1, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the F. and A. M. Order.

Mrs. LAURA STEVEN died at her home, 35 State Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was ninety-four years old and a native of Buffalo. Her father was Elias Ransom, one of the early settlers. The house in which she was born was burned by the Indian and Tory allies of the English in the war of 1812. In 1830 she was married to Andrew Steven, a banker, and after his death, in 1861, she made her home in Brooklyn. Her son, John R. Steven, a tea broker, of Manhattan; her daughter, Frances A. Steven, and five grandchildren survive her.

Mrs. LEILA LOVE FOSTER, widow of William Hammond Foster, Jr., of San Francisco, Cal., died yesterday at the residence of her son, 23 Fifth Avenue, of heart disease. She was fifty-three years old. Mrs. Foster was the daughter of the late Judge Harlow Swain Love of the Supreme Court of California. Her brother, John Love, was formerly Attorney General of California. She was married to Mr. Foster in 1869 in Hongkong, where Mr. Foster was connected with the American house of Russell & Co. She leaves two sons, Reginald Love Foster and Maximilian Foster, both of whom are journalists in this city. The funeral will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, to-morrow morning.

The Rev. TIMOTHY L. DRISCOLL, twenty-eight years of age, died Wednesday at the residence of his mother, Mrs. B. Driscoll, of 140 West One Hundred and Sevente

GOOD COLUMBIA FOOTBALL

Eleven's Work in Practice Indicates a Fine Showing To-morrow.

FAST, AGGRESSIVE PLAYING

"Scrubs'" Line, Three Deep, Unable to Resist the Onslaughts of the 'Varsity Strong Men.

Judging from the work done in practice by the Columbia University football squad yesterday, the local collegians must be considered a factor in their game with Yale at Manhattan Field to-morrow afternoon.

Coach Sanford has certainly molded a fast and aggressive team. The minor faults that were evident in the Amherst game last week have been eliminated, and every man seems to know his position and what is expected of him.

Just how strong is the team's aggressive play was evidenced when the 'Varsity was lined up against the "scrubs." Every available player was called in to hold the 'Varsity, and the "scrubs'" line formed a solid mass three deep.

Larendon and Weeks were sent against this solid line, and several times Knapp, the tackle, but the line gave way before the onslaught, and two touch-downs were scored in about five minutes. During this playing the regular guards, Longacre and Miller, were off the 'Varsity team, and Morley was allowed to rest. Neither Smythe nor Denman are in shape for practice.

Coach Sanford spent a great deal of time with Owens yesterday, apparently with the intention of playing him in Smythe's place at tackle if the latter is not in shape for to-morrow.

Before the regular line-up all the backs were put at work practicing place kicking. Morley and Weeks showed up splendidly. Morley placed nearly every attempt in a way that makes it look as though some goals would be kicked on Saturday. Part of the afternoon was devoted to the backs catching the ball and following the interference. Wilson and Weeks showed up to the satisfaction of Sanford in this, but Norman, who was sent back, did not seem to make a very good impression.

Weeks, who will from all indications get a regular place back of the line, will be used quite frequently on Saturday, along with Morley. The former is very fast, and follows the interference splendidly.

Wright and Larendon were called to task several times during the signal practice. The former's passing did not always please Sanford, and Larendon often, in pushing the runner through the imaginary line, knocked him down in the rush.

Smith, formerly of Union College and now a student in the Law School, will join the football squad on Monday. He made a reputation as a quarter-back at Union, and it is expected that Coach Sanford will try him at one of the half-back positions.

SHORT PRACTICE FOR YALE.

Blues Get Only Half an Hour's Work—Half Backs Still Fumble.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—The practice of the Yale 'Varsity football eleven today was probably the shortest on record. The candidates were given less than half an hour of work. The sun poured down on the field, and the warm weather seemed to take the vim out of the men.

As soon as the players trotted out they were lined up against the college eleven. The regular team scored a touch-down immediately without losing the ball. After the kick-off Capt. McBride gave up practice with the college team, and the men continued the practice in squads, some doing tackling and others punting on the side lines, under the direction of the various coachers.

Cunha was at centre again, and looks like a certainty for the position, but in the judgment of the football advisors he is by no means the equal of Cutten of last year's eleven. He has plenty of weight, which his position demands, but seems at a loss to know where to put it to advantage, yet he is the only man that the coaches have found that is suitable to develop for centre, and they are striving to make him a success.

Sharp played full back in the practice today, Capt. McBride doing very little except headwork. Sullivan was kept at quarter back during the entire practice. One of the features of his playing is his precise manner of giving the signals. They are always heard by every man on the team.

Yale's policy for two days has been to give the men little work, and this will be continued to-morrow. The large crowd of coachers are getting in their work, however, and lecture the men every day in the "gym" and on the field. Until colder weather sets in this, they think, is a more effective method of training.

There is much interest displayed in the game with Columbia College on Saturday. The advisors feel that George Sanford's previous association with Yale football will be of advantage to him in making preparations for Saturday's game, therefore they are devising all the signal schemes they can to take to the contest, so as not to use those with which Mr. Sanford is acquainted.

That Yale is much concerned over this contest is manifest in the number of coachers that were on the gridiron to-day. They were Head Coach Rodgers, Laurie Bliss, Brink Thorne, Louis Hinkey, Billy Bull, William Charles Chadwick, Dr. Josh Hartwell, and Kid Wallace. The last three are among the new coaches. They all seemed well pleased with the physical condition of the candidates, but were not delicate in pointing out the weak spots in the playing. On a whole, however, the entire 'Varsity squad is not considered the inferior of any that has been developed in recent years, and much is expected of Yale in the big games.

Most of the coaches that have arrived are men who have filled positions at half back, and considering the present condition of the Yale team they are the men most needed. The persistent tendency of the backs to fumble is causing Capt. McBride much annoyance, and the coaches are working with might and main to stop it, but so far their suggestions seem of little avail. Now, when a man fumbles he is immediately removed by Capt. McBride and another man given a trial. It looks as if Richards and Adams were scheduled for permanent positions at half back, but Burdick, Kean, Sharpe, Allen, and Shattuck are making strong bids for the positions.

HARVARD AWAITS THE INDIANS.

Practices Plays to Break the Criss Crosses of the Red Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—This is not football weather in Cambridge. The heat was almost oppressive to-day, and the 'Varsity was therefore allowed two short halves for line-up work, with preliminary practice in passing, punting, and falling on the ball. In spite of the heat, however, the play was fast and steady, and the second, although in good form, failed to make any gains worth speaking of.

The 'Varsity line men are fast getting on to the guards' back formation, and although it will of course be used with far better skill by the Quakers, who are famous for the play, there is every reason to believe that the Harvard defense will be proof against it even in the Pennsylvania game.

It has been reported that the Indians are paying especial attention to criss-cross plays. The Harvard coaches are therefore paying great attention to drilling the 'Varsity in breaking up such tactics. Coach Dibble himself has a few fancy plays on hand, but in general the Harvard men are using straight football.

Several new formations were tried to-day against the scrub, with good results.

In the line-up work to-day the 'Varsity was penalized several times for holding and off-side play. This is not an encouraging feature of the work, and the coaches will do their best to remedy such faults. They were too apparent in the Brown game.

Both teams played a kicking game today, in which Reid's long, high, twirling punts gained considerable advantage for the 'Varsity. Reid was not as strong, however, in his line-bucking work as usual.

Ellis, who went in at full back in the second half, was more effective in this respect. Hollingsworth, who has been playing at left guard since Boal was injured, hurt his shoulder yesterday, and Merriman, who has been substituting at tackle, took his place. He will probably play left guard in the Indian game, as Hollingsworth's injury is somewhat severe and Boal is still limping. Burnett was not as effective as C. Sargent at centre to-day.

It becomes more evident daily that Lawrence is the best man for right tackle, although he has still much to learn in the way of wise football playing. He is too often guilty of off-side play and has a tendency to hold. Eaton substituted for him in the second half to-day.

Behind the line Daly in the first half and Fincke in the second showed excellent generalship in running the team at quarter back. Kendall is being used at right half back now as substitute for Warren. In reality no one of the backs can be called substitute as yet, but from the manner in which the men have been played this week, it seems as if the coaches had about decided on Warren as regular right half back. Left half back is not so sure. It looks as if it would be Sawin or Gierasch, but this leaves out of account the star line bucker, Ellis, who will hardly be kept out of the game until Reid is injured, and the latter is less apt to be laid out than any other man on the team. So it remains a toss-up for left half back.

In to-day's practice Warren and Gierasch did the best work of the 'Varsity half backs. Both made several long runs, and bucked the line for steady gains. Head Coach Dibblee played on the second team, catching the 'Varsity's kick-offs so as to give the ends good practice in tackling a speedy and hard runner.

Seats for the Harvard-Pennsylvania game Nov. 4 were put on sale here to-day. There is a big demand for them, and a very large delegation of Harvard men will go to Philadelphia to cheer for the team.

INDIANS START FOR CAMBRIDGE.

Are Confident of Beating Harvard—Secret Practice To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 26.—The Indian football team departed for their fight with Harvard shortly after noon with roars of enthusiasm from the school's students singing in their ears. The men will stop at Auburnville, a short distance out from Cambridge, and intend to spend the whole day Friday in secret practice. Overtraining will be studiously avoided, and the day will be devoted to finishing off several new tricks lately devised by Coach Warner.

Warner has imbued the players during the past several days with the idea that in Harvard they can expect to meet their hardiest foe, laying much stress upon the excessive weight of the collegians.

The final work of the eleven was very spirited, the men seeming to realize that their future reputation in football depended entirely upon their efforts in Saturday's game. Disciplinarian Thompson, their manager, says the team is not in as good condition as he would wish, but he feels confident of whipping Harvard. The players have the utmost confidence in Hudson's drop kicking, and in case of an accident to him would feel sadly handicapped. They will undoubtedly use him to advantage if they get within forty-five yards of Harvard's goal. Coach Warner says that Hudson is improving every day and has learned to put the ball where he wants it. He credits Hudson with being the best quarter back in the world. Thompson adds that Harvard will know she has been playing football after the game is over.

This week is said to have been as hard a practice week as football players have ever been subjected to. Scholders probably will not play on Saturday. Roberts relieved Hudson in the practice of last night and this morning because of the accident to the latter's knee. The plucky Seneca will probably be placed in Scholders's position. Wheelock, whose kicking leg is badly twisted, will probably retire in favor of Warren. Metoxen, after strenuous work, has mastered the signals and plays his position remarkably well. Johnson has high hopes of facing Harvard. Remarkable proficiency in drop kicking has been developed by Roberts, and he is counted a reliable substitute for Hudson. Miller has been indulging in boasting concerning the manner in which he will hit Harvard's line, but his confidence is not characteristic of the feelings of the members of the team.

Redwater, whose strength is enormous, is counted on as a sure thing to open up Harvard's line and rush the centre. A good authority says that the playing of the Indians' regular ends is not excelled anywhere in the country, and they cover ground on a kick-off or punt at a professional sprinting speed. Smith, the centre, has improved wonderfully in getting the ball in play speedily. The coach has taken particular pains to minimize the danger of fumbles, and considers the men very snappy. It is generally considered, locally, that in the event of Harvard's defeat by the redskins, that Columbia, Princeton, and their other coming antagonists will meet sure defeats.

PRINCETON'S POOR PRACTICE.

Last Game Before Meeting Cornell Proves a Disappointment.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Tigers' last practice before the Cornell game was rather disappointing.

An unusually large number of men were laid off for one reason or another, and the remnant put but little life into their work. The practice was long and severe, and the regulars succeded in scoring but twice, while at times they were wholly outplayed by the scrubs. Poe and Palmer were both laid off to-day, and Roper and Little took care of the ends. By far the best playing of the day was done by Charles Young, quarter back on the scrub, who plays a magnificent all-around game.

He not only passed the ball, but did the punting, all the catching, and a large share of the defensive work. His running back of punts was particularly noteworthy. Wheeler played to-day for the first time since the Columbia game, nearly two weeks ago. His punting is still decidedly weak, and his running far from being up to his usual form. He is better, however, than the substitute full backs, and is expected to play on Saturday. The team leaves for Ithaca to-morrow morning at 8:22, and will line up against Cornell as follows:

Palmer	Left end
Pell	Left tackle
Mills	Left guard
Booth	Centre
Edwards	Right guard
Hillebrand	Right tackle
Poe	Right end
Hutchinson	Quarter back
McCord	Left half back
Kafer	Right half back
Wheeler	Full back

CORNELL GETS LIGHT WORK.

Ithacans Confident of Neutralizing Mass Plays of the Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—In preparation for the Princeton game Cornell has as yet not done any work behind closed gates, and, as only light practice will be indulged in to-morrow, no secret playing is likely to take place.

The regular 'Varsity did not line up for more than thirty-five minutes this afternoon, and in that they made but one touch-down against the scrubs. A team composed chiefly of 'Varsity substitutes then took the ball and forced the second scrubs down the field for another score. More scoring could doubtless have been done had it been considered advisable to keep the big team at its running plays, which have been so disastrous for the second team, but the ball was put in possession of the latter repeatedly, so that the 'Varsity might have defensive work. The 'Varsity almost invariably made substantial gains in offensive work, although it did not appear so aggressive as yesterday. Several scrimmages resulted unfortunately for convalescent limbs, but the outcome was nothing more than slight strains.

All those who have been on the injured list during the Fall have again gone into the game, and Cornell will be able to use her strongest line-up against Princeton. Walbridge, the star half back from Lafayette, is still decidedly under the weather from la grippe, but he insists that he is well enough to play. Although he could not stand more than a few minutes' practice this afternoon, it is possible that he will play during the first part of Saturday's game, though he is scarcely good for more than one-half. Morrison and Windsor have both shown distance-gaining proclivities, and, with good interference, can be depended upon for gains against the Tigers.

Cornell expects a great deal from Starbuck, who has already attained a reputation as a bucking full back. In the Cornell-Chicago game Cornell's gains were made almost entirely by Starbuck. He has a habit of hitting a line in a fashion that convinces his opponent of the fallacy of standing in his way. His play is a revelation of energy, coming from a team which has as yet exhibited no great propensities in that direction, and which has until this week moved very slowly. Starbuck is one of the strongest players Cornell has ever had for straight line-pounding football. He is in good condition, and will be used to the fullest extent of the law on Saturday.

Folger, the freshman tackle, will probably be in the final line-up. He is following in the footsteps of the veteran Sweetland in his faculty for taking advantage of a fumble. A game rarely passed in which Cornell did not make a gain or a touch-down through Sweetland's capturing a fumbled ball, and Folger is rapidly becoming an adept in the art.

Cornell interference is still weak, and unless it be strengthened in a hurry she will not be able to use her speedy backs to any advantage. In defensive work little improvement can be made. The Ithacans are confident that the Tigers cannot run up much of a score through mass plays. Their line will average about 180 pounds, and, even if the ends are light, the centre of the line is correspondingly heavy. Dorner, at centre, weighs about 185 pounds, while Pierson, who may play that position for Princeton, is at least ten pounds lighter. The guards weigh over 200 pounds each.

PENNSYLVANIA IN CHICAGO.

Team Practices the Guards' Back Play—Chicago Works in Secret.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The University of Pennsylvania football players arrived in Chicago this morning for Saturday's University of Chicago game.

A driving rain did not stop practice. From 2:30 o'clock until nearly 5 the men were rushed up and down in signal practice. Two teams were worked, though there was no line-up. The regular team lined up for formations the same as they will in Saturday's game as nearly as could be told by Coach Woodruff and Capt. Hare. Left end, Reugenberg, 165; left tackle, Snover, 172; left guard, Hare, (Captain,) 195; centre, Overfield, 190; right guard, Teas, 185; right tackle, Wallace, 198; right end, Coombs, 175; quarter-back, Outland, 180; left half, Smith, 153; right half, McCracken, 185; full back, Davidson, 165. Gardiner was given work at quarter with this team. Zimmerman was worked at left tackle and Kennedy at left half in some of the practice.

There was not the least attempt at secrecy on the part of the Pennsylvanians. In a drizzling rain they did not rush into their formations with the spirit and precision Chicago did Monday under the same conditions. The famous Pennsylvania guards' back formations were practiced almost exclusively. McCracken, formerly at guard, was active at right half. All the formations were made accurately. While Hare and McCracken carried the ball most of the time, there were plays for every man on the team. When the guards were back the other forwards formed the centre of the line. Ex-Capt. Outland was the quarter back, and although the ball was wet, he made but few fumbles.

In the kicking practice after the signal work Outland and Kennedy tried catching punts from Coombs and Hare, but they were not successful in catching many. Both Coombs and Hare punted well, each using his left foot. Outland may be played on the defensive. He plays with a broken rib protected by a sole-leather guard. McCracken will play in the line in defense.

It was learned to-day that Stagg's action in taking his team away Thursday for secret practice called a Pennsylvania scout. Jack Minds, the Quaker Captain in 1897 and assistant coach this year, arrived in Chicago Thursday. Yesterday he said he did not have anything to say on the relative merits of the teams. Stagg also took his men away from the University grounds for secret work yesterday and gave them signal practice. Capt. Kennedy was in charge of the team, and Stagg said this evening: "Kennedy ran the team, and ran it hard. The men got into the plays in excellent shape and I was well pleased."

To-morrow morning the Quakers will practice on the hotel lawn and in the afternoon will probably drive away for work in secret, though they say they will play straight football.

Woodruff said to-night: "In regard to the work to-day, practice is not very satisfactory unless it is perfect. Our cripples are in fairly good shape. The team is in about the same condition as when it started on the trip, and we will have a strong line against Chicago, but Chicago, I believe, is stronger than last year. The game will be a hard one."

BERKELEY SCHOOL DEFEATED.

Protests Against the Composition of the De La Salle Eleven.

Berkeley School was defeated by De La Salle Institute by a score of 40 to 0 yesterday at Berkeley Oval in the opening game of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association.

The referee received a written protest from Berkeley School before the game was played, in which it was charged that there were some members of the De La Salle Institute team who, according to the constitution of the association, are not eligible to play. The protest will be decided by the Arbitration Committee, composed of University Athletic Club members.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BOWLERS.

Best Work of the Season at the Germania Alleys—Five Scores More than 900.

Some of the best bowling of the season was done in the American National Tournament at the Germania alleys last night, five scores of over 900 being rolled.

The first game was the most exciting contest ever decided on the alleys, the Germanias losing by five pins after rolling a score of 922. Schwack's score of 208 is all that saved the Orchards in this game. In the third game the Arlingtons met defeat at the hands of the Orchards, both teams rolling above the 900 mark. Steffans of the Orchards, succeeded in completing the most difficult spare in the bowling in this game, bringing down pins 7 and 10, the two corner pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Germania.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	Orchard.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
W. Sauer	3	5	2	183	Bulwinkel	3	6	1	180
L. Sauer	2	7	0	160	Bucholz	2	7	1	182
Clauss	3	7	0	194	Schroeder	6	2	1	161
Chesterfield	5	4	1	194	Steffans	3	7	0	196
C. Sauer	4	4	2	191	Schwack	4	4	2	187
Total	19	22	9	922	Total	14	31	5	927

SECOND GAME.

Arlington.	S.	Sp.	B.	S're.	Germania.	S.	Sp.	B.	S're.
O. Arps	2	7	1	180	W. Sauer	3	6	1	188
Rempel	3	7	0	193	L. Sauer	2	6	2	170
Harboe	5	3	2	181	Clauss	3	5	2	172
Maass	3	6	1	191	Chesterfield	2	5	3	160
Meiger	3	6	1	181	C. Sauer	3	5	2	173
Total	11	33	6	914	Total	13	27	10	863

THIRD GAME.

Arlington.	S.	S.	B.	S're.	Orchard.	S.	S.	B.	S're.
Arps	2	7	1	187	Bullwinkel	6	3	1	218
Rempel	2	7	1	176	Pucholz	4	4	2	180
Harboe	0	9	1	189	Schroeder	5	2	3	177
Maass	4	5	1	192	Steffens	3	5	2	173
Meyer	3	5	2	179	Schrack	4	4	2	187
Total	11	33	9	914	Total	22	18	10	935

NATIONAL LEAGUE TOURNEY.

New York Athletic Club Beaten on Its First Appearance.

The New York Athletic Club "five" made their first appearance in the National League Tournament at Starr's alleys last night and were beaten in two games by the Americas of Newark and the Kings County team. Score:

FIRST GAME.

America.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	New York Ath. Club.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Heltsman	0	6	4	145	Carter	2	2	6	125
Booth	1	7	2	168	Armstrong	2	7	1	176
Cooke	3	4	3	169	Lyons	4	3	3	190
Slee	2	6	2	170	Toussaint	2	3	5	150
Manners	3	5	2	170	Bodine	2	5	3	158
Total	9	28	13	822	Total	12	20	18	799

FRAMES.

America	7	21	47	233	320	398	485	569	644	738	822
N. Y. A. C.	6	15	28	58	243	347	413	491	570	642	716	799

SECOND GAME.

Kings County.	S.	S.	B.	S'e.	New York A. C.	S.	S.	B.	S'e.
Johnson	3	5	2	174	Carter	2	7	1	186
Voorhees	4	5	1	191	Armstrong	4	5	1	186
Beirnett	2	8	0	187	Lyons	2	5	3	164
Smith	3	2	5	140	Wuscant	2	3	5	138
Allen	5	3	2	182	Bodine	1	4	5	132
Total	17	23	10	874	Total	11	24	15	806

FRAMES.

Kings County.	7	5	16	32	49	35	41	7	58	78	87	4
N. Y. A. C.	8	4	16	32	38	32	1	38	46	72	80	6

THIRD GAME.

America.	S.	S.	B.	S'e.	Kings County.	S.	S.	B.	S'e.
Hertsman	2	4	4	143	Johnson	2	7	1	187
Booth	1	7	2	172	Voorhees	4	5	1	200
Cooke	1	3	6	125	Beirnett	3	4	3	166
Slee	0	5	5	133	Smith	5	1	4	159
Manners	1	4	5	139	Allen	2	7	1	176
Total	5	23	22	709	Total	16	24	10	888

FRAMES.

America	6	0	14	52	20	28	43	7	49	60	70	9
Kings Co.	7	1	15	72	28	30	1	40	49	68	78	8

BELVIDERES' GOOD BOWLING.

Won Two Games from the Puritans and Morningsides.

The Belvideres did the best work in the Columbia tournament last night, winning two games, from the Puritans and Morningsides. In the first game they won through the clean work of Helles in the final frame. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Belvidere—Newkirk, 143; Hotaling, 136; Hill, 173; Lockwood, 139; Helles, 187. Total—778.
Puritan—Jones, 141; Smith, 178; Miller, 147; Kraft, 153; Buckingham, 147. Total—766.

SECOND GAME.

Morningside—Demmler, 171; Dohm, 159; Hymer, 177; Elche, 182; Klingelhoffer, 133. Total—822.
Puritan—Buckingham, 148; Jones, 137; Smith, 155; Kraft, 124; Miller, 129. Total—693.

THIRD GAME.

Belvidere—Newkirk, 158; Hotaling, 168; Hill, 193; Lockwood, 170; Helles, 162. Total—857.
Morningside—Demmler, 157; Dohm, 151; Hymer, 155; Elche, 156; Klingelhoffer, 140. Total—759.

HARLEM LEAGUE BOWLERS.

Good Exhibition for the Spectators at the Palace Alleys.

The games in the Harlem League last night furnished an excellent exhibition of bowling for a large crowd at the Harlem Palace alleys.

Two scores of over 900 were rolled, the Morris Wheelmen in the third game making a total of 972 pins against the Orientals. Three 200 scores were rolled, Starr of the Orientals and MacDonald of the Morris Wheelmen making five strikes and five spares, for a total of 215.

The Orientals won from the Audubons in the first game. The Audubons retrieved themselves in the second game, defeating the Morris Wheelmen. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ORIENTAL.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.	AUDUBON.	S.	S.	B.	Sc'e.
Mitchell	2	6	2	178	Maher	4	2	4	160
Vogel	3	6	1	187	Smith	2	4	4	145
Gilhous	3	3	4	155	McGuire	3	5	2	185
Starr	4	4	2	202	Taylor	3	5	2	180
Stumpfel	3	5	2	179	Sprenger	2	6	2	179
Total	15	24	11	901	Total	14	22	14	849

FRAMES.

Oriental	10	0	18	52	35	24	7	36	23	71	90	1
Audubon	8	1	14	72	32	28	4	31	40	56	75	1

SECOND GAME.

Audubon.	S.	Sp.	B.	S're.	Morris Wheelmen.	S.	Sp.	B.	S're.
Maher	1	5	4	149	MacDonald	4	4	2	176
Smith	2	3	5	135	Foumey	1	5	4	134
McGuire	3	6	1	183	Tompson	0	5	5	135
Taylor	5	3	2	191	Hunken	2	6	2	171
Spenger	6	4	0	224	Gibson	3	5	2	169
Total	17	21	12	882	Total	10	27	13	805

FRAMES.

Audubon	8	7	19	29	37	54	54	1	61	70	80	5
Morris W'en.	9	7	19	22	29	50	42	4	96	55	86	3

THIRD GAME.

Oriental.	S.	S.	B.	S'e.	Morris Wheelmen.	S.	S.	B.	S'e.
Mitchell	4	5	1	193	MacDonald	5	5	0	215
Vogel	0	5	5	134	Schwaeger	5	3	2	200
Gilhous	3	4	3	159	Tompson	2	7	1	182
Starr	5	3	2	217	Hunken	3	6	2	180
Stumpfel	1	7	2	167	Gibson	3	7	0	195
Total	13	26	11	868	Total	18	27	5	972

FRAMES.

Oriental	7	3	14	8	24	18	41	6	50	3	6	5
Morris W'en.	10	4	20	1	26	37	49	6	59	6	9	2

THE ARLINGTON TOURNAMENT.

Three Clubs Break Even in the Series Bowled.

The Gotham, Welcome, and Bleecker Clubs broke even in the series rolled in the Arlington National Tournament, at 19 St. Mark's Place, last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 175; Damefelser, 177; Bachman, 106; Schwach, 147; Schlicte, 152. Total, 757.
Welcome—Bernet, 138; Wenderoth, 172; Mathals, 173; Schmidt, 156; Schulz, 166. Total, 805.

SECOND GAME.

Gotham—Helles, 166; Damefelser, 131; Bachman, 174; Schwach, 142; Schlicte, 147. Total—760.
Bleecker—Beam, 147; Boman, 135; Busch, 161; Rosenberg, 139; McFeely, 145. Total—727.

THIRD GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 169; Wenderoth, 171; Mathias, 138; Schmidt, 181; Schulz, 139. Total, 798.
Bleecker—Beam, 170; Boman, 122; McFeely, 172; Rosenberg, 185; Ritter, 158. Total, 802.

IOLANTHE COUNCIL WINS.

Gets Two Games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Match.

Iolanthe Council won two games in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Bowling League last night at Trainer's alleys, 582 Gates Avenue. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Brevort Council—Meht, 138; Nimmo, 131; Walker, 122; Reynolds, 147; Whittack, 148. Total—686.
Iolanthe Council—Kay, 166; Smith, 106; Penners, 105; Neimeyer, 170; Lupton, 140. Total—687.

SECOND GAME.

Brevoort Council—Meht, 116; Nimmo, 147; Walker, 111; Reynolds, 151; Whittack, 141. Total—666.
Commonwealth Council—Mulhausen, 161; Brown, 155; Cocroft, 145; McKean, 144; Falk, 150. Total—755.

THIRD GAME.

Commonwealth Council—Mulhausen, 151; Brown, 149; Cocroft, 165; McKean, 126; Falk, 146. Total—737.
Iolanthe Council—Kay, 166; Penners, 138; Smith, 146; Neimeyer, 139; Lupton, 157. Total—746.

ARCADE HEAD-PIN MATCH.

Creditable Scores Rolled by the Civil Service Club's Teams.

The Civil Service Club's teams rolled very creditable scores in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Civil Service No. 1—Tritsch, 95; Budenbender, 59; Pfaff, 90; Meister, 69; Braun, 102. Total—415.

SECOND GAME.

Civil Service No. 2—Denecke, 99; Spiegel, 51; H. Gerdes, 66; Schiele, 78; Schmitt, 60. Total—354.

THIRD GAME.

Civil Service No. 3—Lawson, 79; Stanger, 58; Hollander, 59; Acker, 75; Wheatly, 71. Total—342.

CYCLING CLUBS' TOURNAMENT.

Three Games Bowled at the Elephant Club Alleys.

At the Elephant Club Alleys, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, there were three games bowled last night in the tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Carroll Park Club—Pee, 136; G. Egelhoff, 112; Gerhart, 119; A. Egelhoff, 123; Waljen, 161. Total, 651.
Amphion Club—Kisler, 182; Dohl, 131; Steitz, 143; Wandel, 148; G. Kisler, 160. Total, 764.

SECOND GAME.

Pierce Wheelmen—Mullins, 91; Wilkenson, 133; Leamey, 126; Sackx, 118; Slocum, 99. Total, 569.
Carroll Park Club—Pee, 135; G. Egelhoff, 157; Gerhart, 131; A. Egelhoff, 116; Waljen, 131. Total, 670.

THIRD GAME.

Amphion Club—Kisler, 113; Dohl, 96; Steitz, 129; Wandel, 130; G. Kisler, 135. Total, 603.
Pierce Wheelmen—Mullins, 135; Wilkenson, 174; Leamey, 146; Sackx, 119; Slocum, 159. Total, 733.

FIRE INSURANCE BOWLING.

Underwriters Defeat German-Americans and Northern Assurance.

There were only two scores of over 700 rolled in the Fire Insurance League, at Reid's Alleys, last night. The Underwriters' "five" won two games, defeating the German-American and Northern Assurance Companies' teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

German-American—Burnett, 97; Shopp, 169; Markes, 121; Ormsbee, 158; Elston, 185. Total—730.
Northern Assurance Company—Starr, 99; Schuchardt, 125; Gendar, 146; Sullivan, 154; Buhler, 144. Total—668.

SECOND GAME.

German-American—Burnett, 106; Schopp, 123; Markes, 117; Ormsbee, 156; Elston, 151. Total—653.
Underwriters—Enderley, 123; Keeler, 124; Clark, 194; Long, 132; Whittaker, 170. Total—743.

THIRD GAME.

Northern Assurance Company—Starr, 128; Schuchardt, 120; Gendar, 117; Sullivan, 167; Buhler, 115. Total—647.
Underwriters—Enderley, 137; Keeler, 96; Clark, 164; Long, 101; Whittaker, 131. Total—689.

Bowling Games To-night.

American National—Bleecker, Morningside, Fildelia.
Starr's National—Harlem Republican Club, Phoenix, Oriental.
Columbia League—Empire, Empire City, Owl.
Arlington National—Straggler, Glendale, Linwood.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Price Council, Lefferts Council, Gilbert Council.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub Tournament—Burnside Council, Nassau Council, De Long Council.

Nova Scotia Wants the America's Cup.

MONTREAL, Oct. 26.—H. Barclay Stephens, former Vice Commodore of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club and owner of the steam yacht Dana, and some other well-known yachtsmen are working to form a syndicate to challenge for the America's cup, through the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron. If the plan materializes and a challenge should be accepted the boat is to be built in Nova Scotia.

YACHTSMEN IN SESSION.

New York Yacht Club Elects Sir Thomas Lipton an Honorary Member—Committees Named.

Sir Thomas Lipton, Secretary of War Elihu Root, and Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy, were elected honorary members of the New York Yacht Club at their fifth general meeting in the Madison Avenue clubhouse last night. The gathering was a thoroughly representative one, and the various complimentary resolutions were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

A vote of thanks was given to the Commissioners of Docks and Ferries as well as to several private corporations for their courtesy in allowing the steamers chartered by the club during the international races to make landings at their respective piers. The report of the Committee on Challenge was made in brief as follows: "The Columbia having won three out of five races of the international series, the trophy remains with the New York Yacht Club."

A complete report of this committee as well as the report for the year 1899 of the Regatta Committee will be presented at the first general meeting next year, which will be held on the second Thursday in February.

A committee, consisting of Vice Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, Rear Commodore August Belmont, Capt. Lloyd Phoenix, Philip Schuyler, and George L. Rives, was appointed to draw up resolutions expressing the club's appreciation of the services rendered during the Summer in connection with the international races, by Commodore Morgan, C. Oliver Iselin, and W. Butler Duncan.

A communication was received from Sir Thomas, thanking the club for its courtesy in extending to him the privileges of the club, floats and stations, which Secretary Oddie was instructed to acknowledge.

A handsomely framed set of photographs of the Royal Ulster Yacht Clubhouse at Belfast was presented to the club by Secretary James Craig of that organization, for which a vote of thanks was ordered.

The Nominating Committee for the ensuing year, consisting of C. Oliver Iselin, Seymour L. Husted, Jr., Henry F. Lippitt, Oswald Sanderson, Harrison B. Moore, Philip Schuyler, Edward M. Brown, Arthur Ingraham, Francis H. Davies, and J. Searle Barclay, was appointed, and the following candidates for membership were unanimously elected:

J. Willis Martin, Charles F. Stoppani, Joseph Stoppani, Charles R. Porterfield, Benjamin Blossom, John E. Knapp, Clarence L. Collins, Commander Charles T. Hutchins, United States Navy; Lieut. William J. Maxwell, United States Navy; Alphonse H. Alker, Arthur Hickey, Eric Sells, Commander L. C. Logan, United States Navy; Lieut. Chester Wells, United States Navy; Lieut. J. R. Brady, United States Navy; Lieut. Edward Simpson, United States Navy; Frank J. Gould, Naval Constructor Thomas F. Ruhm, United States Navy; Surgeon W. S. Elliot, United States Navy; Ensign F. E. Rigely, United States Navy; Paymaster R. T. M. Ball, United States Navy; Capt. George C. Reiter, United States Navy; Henry J. Robert, Pay Inspector I. G. Hobbs, United States Navy; Mortimer L. Schiff, and Eugene Lentilhon.

SPECTACLES SAVED HER LIFE.

Split and Diverted a Bullet Fired at Mrs. Baker by Her Husband.

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Four Heavily Played Favorites Beaten in the First Four Events.

O'CONNOR'S MASTERFUL RIDING

Elfin Conig's Finish in the Sixth Race Was Due to the Jockey's Ability.

At Aqueduct yesterday four heavily played favorites in the first four races went down in defeat, and until Bangor scored a victory for the talent by winning the fifth race, it looked as if the bookmakers were going to have a field day.

The threatened rain did not fall, and instead of being drenched the 3,000 people present saw six well-contested events in dry going. By far the best finish of the day was that in the sixth race, between Kamara and Elfin Conig. The latter won, but his victory was due solely to O'Connor's brilliant riding. The race was at three-quarters of a mile, and Kamara was in front all of the way until Elfin Conig nipped him out ahead on the post. Magro Light was third, three lengths away.

Starter Pettingill's work with the flag has never been very good, but yesterday it was positively bad. In the first race the favorite, Our Gertie, was off almost last to a straggling start, and whatever chance she had was lost.

Satin Slipper won easily from Judge Wardell. Sir Guy and the "good thing" that was made favorite failed to score in the second race, while Royal Sterling, at 15 to 1, got home an easy winner by a length from La Vega. Another long shot scored in the third race. Bettie Gray was the lucky one this time, and her owner, J. E. McDonald, and his friends secured as good as 10 and 12 to 1 against her chances. The Roman, who was first choice, finished second.

The All-aged Handicap, at a mile and a sixteenth, was the liveliest betting race of the day. Kinnikinic was made the choice, but there was plenty of support for the two-year-olds, Standing and McMeekin.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Satin Slipper, M. F. Dwyer's b. f., 3 years, by Kingston-Lady Stylites, 105 pounds, 5 to 2 and even.....(Bullman)
2—Judge Wardell, G. W. Graydon's b. g., 4, 101, 5 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Ben Hadad, F. Brown's b. c., 4, 107, 8 to 1.....(Clawson)
Buffoon, 100, 10 to 1, (Boland;) Bell of Holmdel, 100, 20 to 1, (Slack;) Brisk, 100, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Vertigo, 104, 50 to 1, (Dorsey;) Limelight, 105, 100 to 1, (Meeny;) Our Gertie, 106, 8 to 5, (Jenkins;) Midlight, 100, 60 to 1, (Weber,) and Mr. Kittenbach's, 98, 30 to 1, (Callahan,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27 3-5.

1—Royal Sterling, S. D. Bruce's b. c., by Lord Esterling-Rose Royal, 101 pounds, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Dangman)
2—La Vega, Edward Kelly's b. c., 104, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Lew F. E. Gardner's b. f., 98, 2 to 1.(Evans)
Robert Metcalf, 101, 3 to 1, (Slack;) Elsie Skip, 93, 60 to 1, (Phelan;) Sir Guy, 104, 5 to 2, (Jenkins;) Hand and Glove, 98, 8 to 1, (Moody;) Tendril, 98, 30 to 1, (Slack;) Kindred, 101, 100 to 1, (Evans,) and Big Brook, 104, 15 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won more than one race in 1899; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and seventy yards. Time—1:46 2-5.

1—Bettie Gray, J. E. McDonald's b. f., 3 years, by Fonso-Bettie Baise, 94 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Wilson)
2—The Roman, T. H. Ryan's b. h., 5, 106, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Bullman)
3—Alvarado II., R. Black's bk. g., 6, 103, 3 to 1, (O'Connor)
The Gardner, 104, 6 to 1, (Clawson;) St. Lorenzo, 102, 8 to 1, (Jenkins;) Dominee, 106, 10 to 1, (Boland;) Weller, 98, 30 to 1, (Weber;) Ordeal, 90, 15 to 1, (Mourc;) Tyran, 92, 50 to 1, (Hewett,) and Vice Regal, 101, 50 to 1, (McGann,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each for horses not declared, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Standing, R. Roche's ch. c., by Candlemas-The Lioness, 107 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5..(Bullman)
2—Charentus, O. L. Richard's b. g., 5, 118, 4 to 1 and 1 to 5.....(Clawson)
3—Kinnikinic, T. J. Healey's br. h., 5, 117, 6 to 5.....(O'Connor)
McMeekin, 111, 3 to 1, (Jenkins,) and Sensational, 93, 100 to 1, (Slack,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09 2-5.

1—Bangor, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3 years by Belvidere-Zara, 98 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Free Lance, G. W. Meehan's ch. h., 109, 8 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Maurice, W. M. Barrick's b. h., aged, 107, 8 to 5.....(Jenkins)
4—Leando, H. T. Griffin's ch. c., 3, 93, 12 to 1.....(Phelan)
Won easily by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds. Purse of $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14 2-5.

1—Elfin Conig, J. H. Carr's blk. c., by Tea Tray-Islette, 115 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Kamara, J. P. Martin's br. f., 102, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)
3—Magic Light, W. C. Daly's b. c., 103, 6 to 1.(Slack)
Olea, 109, 3 to 1, (Jenkins;) Ciales, 95, 15 to 1, (Wilson,) and Big Gun, 98, 20 to 1, (Dangman,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Gaze	112	Tabouret 98
Medrine	111	Dr. Parker 98
Cormorant	107	Tyrba 88
Judge Wardell	104	Russella Walden 84

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Concord	110	Tanis	99
Free Lance	108	Veracious	95
Rare Perfume	102	Our Nellie	92

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Cupidity	104	Eileen Daly	98
Zazanone	101	Albonita	98
Dr. Fannie	101	Juggler	98
Pillager	101	Dorcas Lathrop	93
Vitura	101	Summer Girl	93
Jamaica	99	Queen Ship	93
Juldi	98		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and seventy yards.

Glenolne	105	Ellie Haggerty	99
Athamas	105	Campania	99
Rinaldo	105	Nearest	99
Claroba	103	Merlin	97
Strangest	103	Uncle Louis	94
Tanis	102	Federal	94
Howard S.	102	Vioris	91
Hardy C.	102	Chivalrous	89
Dr. Eichberg	101	Ree Mitchell	89
Songster	99		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs.

Erwin	112	Neponset	100
Thermas	110	Don Pickleswiss	100
Fleuron	105	Golden Rattler	99
Dodson	104	George P. S.	98
Miss Hanover	102	Wax Taper	98
Her Ladyship	102	Frandoo	98
Mynheer	102	Grandeur	97
Arnprior	101	Carbuncle	94

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five and one-half furlongs.

Belle of Memphis	112	Theory	102
L'Alouette	110	Larva	100
Judge Tarvin	105	Lady Lindsay	100
Goldone	103		

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Olinthas, 110 pounds, (Songer,) 7 to 10, won; Monda, 103, (W. Narvaez,) 20 to 1, second; The Offering, 87, (Morse,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02⅗. Al. Spry Lark, Jennie Gibb, Alaska, Shannonette, and Tizona also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. O'Connor, 100 pounds, (J. Ward,) 2 to 1, won; Whaleback, 104, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, second; Meadow Lark, 100, (Morgan,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾. San Carlos, Semiramide, and Yaruba also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; selling. Snips, 97 pounds, (Mounce,) 6 to 1, won; Socialist, 103, (Songer,) 2 to 5, second; Petal, 92, (J. Ranch,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Lost Girl also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; purse. Essence, 105 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, won; Silver Bullion, 108, (Songer,) 7 to 10, second; Expedient, 105, (T. Walsh,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. El Arte, The Echo, Madamus, and Allanette also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth; free handicap. Alicia, 102 pounds, (Devin,) 2 to 1, won; Ringmaster, 104, (Henry,) 4 to 1, second; Rio Chico, 100, (Coburn,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Twinkle Twink, Watossa, and Orabee also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile; selling. Don Luis, 109, (J. Ward,) 7 to 1, won; Tiburon, 104, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, second; Libertine, 112, (Johnson,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Hohenzollern, Dolore, Horton, and Berkeley Rose also ran.

EMPIRE CITY TROTTING.

Runaway and a Disputed Decision Make a Lively Afternoon at the Track.

The second day of the Empire City Trotting Club's Autumn meeting furnished two exciting incidents. In the first heat of the first race there were eight starters, Woodford C. selling favorite at 12, with the field at 20. They were sent away to a very poor start, with Rifle and King Chimes in the lead and on even terms. These two raced like a team to the three-quarter pole.

Then Rifle broke, and a few yards further on was seen to stagger and fall. Georgeanna was coming fast behind Rifle, and the driver had to pull her sharply to one side to avoid running into him. This threw her off her feet, and she came running down the stretch. A short distance behind Georgeanna was Miss Beatrice.

Suddenly Georgeanna swerved close into the fence, and, though Miss Beatrice's driver jerked her out into the track, it was too late to prevent the two sulkies from coming together with a crash and being badly wrecked. Luckily none of the three drivers or horses mixed up in the accident was injured, and no blame was attached to any one.

The last race of the day, a mile dash, trotting, brought out a field of six, of which Swift was favorite at even money against the field. Swift made a break at the first quarter and lost so much ground that he looked to be out of it. When he got to going, however, he came like a whirlwind, and in the stretch he began to go around the bunch, and soon was on even terms with Pine and Georgina, who were leading. Georgina broke, and in a driving finish Swift led Pine under the wire by a neck. When the decision of the judges was announced it was found they had given the race to Pine and had set Swift back in second place. The decision was very unpopular.

The consensus of opinion was that the horse should not have been penalized, as he had not gained, but lost, by his break. J. F. Cockrell of New York, Swift's owner, will protest the decision. It was announced from the judges' stand just before the races ended that Cherrie, who drove Kate Bradley in the 2:35 trot on Wednesday, had confessed that, acting under instructions from the owner of the mare, M. Geisman of this city, he had not driven her to win. Both the owner and driver were fined $50.

The Summaries.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $500; two in three.

King Chimes, b. g., by Chimes, (Hendrickson).....1 1
Woodford C., b. g., (Stevens).....2 2
Ed Lock, b. g., (McDonald).....3 3
Alice Barnes, b. m., (Kilborn).....4 4
Little Dick, br. g., (Pope).....5 5
Miss Beatrice, br. m., (Shank).....6 7
Georgeanna, br. m., (Noble).....7 6
*Rifle, blk. g., (Holenbeck).....dis.
Time—2:11½; 2:10¾.

*Fell and was distanced.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $500; two in three.

Whitney, b. g., by Eckermark, (McDonald)..1 1
Dolly Duroc, b. m., (Hendrickson).....2 2
Mattie Young, b. m., (Davis).....3 3
Brandywine, gr. g., (Dangrey).....6 4
Eola, ch. m., (Guyer).....4 10
Burlinghame, br. h., (Murray).....5 6
Oscar, b. g., (Snyder).....10 5
Myrtle Boy, blk. g., (Shelley).....9 7
Nell Gwynne, gr. m., (Hurd).....8 9
Benna Allerton, br. m., (Thompson).....11 8
*Belmont Prince, b. h., (Moody).....7 dr.
Time—2:14¾; 2:13½.

2:16 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500. Mile dash.

Pine, b. g., by Gordon, (Brady).....1 1
*Swift, b. g., (Ticehurst).....2 2
Georgena, ch. m., (Devey).....3 3
Brown Jim, b. g., (Morrow).....4 4
Newburger, rn. g., (Thompson).....5 5
Theresa B., ch. m., (Hully).....6 6
Time—2:15¾.

*Drawn after first heat; set back by judges for running.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse $500; two in three.

Highwood Spider, b. g., by Protwood, (Rank)..1 1
Little Gem, b. g., (Cherrier).....2 2
Sir Arthur, blk. g., (Whelpley).....3 4
Replica, ch. m., (Wilton).....5 3
Kenneth, blk. g., (Smith).....4 5
Gambit, b. g., (Hurley).....dis.
Time—2:12½; 2:12½.

RACE HORSES BACK IN KENTUCKY

They Did Well in the East This Season—Col. Applegate to Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 26.—August Belmont's race horse and stallion Don D'Oro arrived here to-day in John Miller's horse car. Lady Madge, a Rayon d'Or filly, and seventeen head belonging to various other parties were also in the car. Five head go to John E. Madden's Hamburg Stud, four head to F. B. and T. Hitchcock's place, and one to James E. Pepper, Meadowthorpe Farm. The blue-grass horses did well in the East this season, and all the owners are returning well pleased with their year's work.

Col. W. E. Applegate, the well-known bookmaker, has sold his interest in the Oakwood Stud to his partner, Charles McMeekin, and will retire from the breeding business.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS IN FRONT.

The Reiffs, Sloan, and Martin Each Win a Race at Newmarket.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—At the Newmarket-Houghton meeting to-day the Bretby Handicap was won by Killarkin, ridden by J. Reiff. St. Millicent finished second. Jouvence, with Tod Sloan up, and Lefeu ran a dead heat for third place. The betting was 8 to 1 against Kallarkin and 2 to 1 against Jouvence.

Nippon won the Third Welter Handicap. Martin finished second on Sea Fog and Lord Egerrest ran third.

Koroska, with Sloan in the saddle, was unplaced in a field of seventeen horses. Martin was reported to the Stewards by the clerk of the scales for failing to weigh in on Sea Fog and the horse was disqualified.

Martin won the Houghton Handicap on Allyor. Edmoo finished in second place and Lady Ogle was third. Elfin, ridden by Sloan, was unplaced in a field of fifteen horses. The betting was 3 to 1 against Allyor and 7 to 1 against Elfin.

The Dewhurst Plate race resulted in a victory for Sloan on Demerrat, at 5 to 2 on. Diamond Jubilee and Goblet were second and third, respectively. Only three horses ran.

Germanicus, ridden by L. Reiff, won a two-year-old selling plate. Sloan took second place with Golden Horseshoe. The betting was 10 to 1 against Germanicus and 2 to 1 against Golden Horseshoe.

NATIONAL BEAGLE TRIALS.

Orator, a Dark Horse, Wins in Class B—Driver Gets the Derby Classic.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., Oct. 26.—The trials of the National Beagle Club to-day were again held on the W. C. Whitney place, but to-morrow the scene will be shifted back to the A. D. Lewis farm, at East Meadow.

The sport was of the highest order, and three events were finished, including the classic Derby.

Class B, unfinished yesterday, was first taken up. Walden Field beagle Orator, a dark horse, won the stake. Orator was not tried yesterday, and was an unknown quantity. Reed's Fancy captured second money, Frank H. Taylor's Pinnie third, Hempstead Beagles' Merry Lass fourth, and Wharton's Champion was held in reserve.

The Derby classic was next on the programme. Thomas D. Beall's Doc Letts and Wharton Beagles' Driver were first put down. The brace started several rabbits, and Doc Letts proved the faster, but Driver was truer and had the better nose. Reed's Boy and Warrior were the next brace down, the former doing the better work.

Rockridge Kentucky Reader was the bye dog. His work did not compare favorably with the others. The stake went to Driver. He is by imp. Furrey and imp. Prudent, and was bred at the Hempstead Beagles. Doc Letts won second money and George F. Reed's Boy third. Class F, Champion Stakes, had but three entries. The stake was run in two series. Pilot and Murray were first put down, with Pilot doing most of the work. Pilot was then braced with D. F. Summer's Belle S. They soon started a rabbit, but bunny took refuge in a sewer pipe.

The dogs were then taken on the hill and another rabbit was jumped. Both did good trailing, but the Belle showed the best quality. She was quick on turning, her nose was keener, and she had more speed. The judges decided in her favor and placed Pilot second. Only two prizes were offered in this event. To-morrow will probably wind up the meet, the remainder of the programme being Champion Stakes, Class F; Pack Stakes, Class G, for fifteen-inch hounds; Pack Stakes, Class H, for thirteen-inch hounds, and the National Challenge Cup for packs of four.

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLFERS.

Charles Hitchcock, Jr., of Yale Leads the Field in the Preliminary Round.

Charles Hitchcock, Jr., one of Yale's new golfing recruits, and the winner last Summer of the Point Judith Country Club Cup at Narragansett, led the field of collegiate contestants yesterday in the preliminary round for the intercollegiate golf championship.

The contest was held on the Garden City links. Eighteen holes were played and the first eight scores qualified to resume the struggle to-day at match play. Every one of the four colleges represented, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton, got some of their men in the eligible class.

Columbia took second honors with James A. Edwards, who was only one stroke behind Hitchcock.

Yale got three of her men in the qualifying class, the other two being E. Byers and T. M. Robertson. The failure of T. L. Cheney, the new Yale champion, to qualify was a surprise to the New Haven contingent, but there were several other surprises during the day, among them being the forced retirement of C. T. Richardson and George C. Clarke, Jr., of Harvard and Chester Griswold, Jr., of Princeton.

Harvard's representatives among the eligibles are Gardiner G. Hubbard and James G. Averill, while beside Pyne for Princeton, that university also got in John Stuart. The scores show the interesting fact that 86 was the last qualifying figure, eight men being between 80 and 86.

The draw for the first match play round to-day brought the following men together: Edwards and Pyne, Byers and Hitchcock, Stuart and Robertson, Hubbard and Averill. The contestors in the qualifying round were, the scores of the eligible eight being given in full:

Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale—
Out .....4 3 5 5 5 4 4 6 3—39
In .....4 4 4 6 4 5 5 6 3—41
Total 80

James A. Edwards, Columbia—
Out .....4 3 4 6 4 4 4 5 4—38
In .....5 5 3 6 6 5 4 6 3—43
Total 81

Gardiner G. Hubbard, Harvard—
Out .....3 4 3 5 4 4 4 7 4—38
In .....5 5 3 6 5 5 5 7 3—44
Total 82

John Stuart, Princeton—
Out .....5 3 6 5 5 4 4 5 4—41
In .....5 5 3 6 4 5 6 5 2—41
Total 82

James G. Averill, Harvard—
Out .....4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 3—39
In .....4 5 4 5 5 6 5 6 3—43
Total 82

Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Princeton—
Out .....5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4—41
In .....5 5 4 6 4 6 6 6 3—45
Total 86

E. Byers, Yale—
Out .....5 3 4 5 4 5 5 4 5—40
In .....5 6 4 6 6 4 5 7 3—46
Total 86

T. M. Robertson, Yale—
Out .....4 3 5 7 4 4 4 6 4—41
In .....5 6 4 7 4 6 5 6 3—45
Total 86

The following are the players who did not qualify:

	Out.	In.	Total.
C. Tiffany Richardson, Harvard.	43	44	87
S. P. Nash, Columbia	43	44	87
Chester Griswold, Jr., Princeton	41	48	89
W. Wadsworth, Harvard	43	46	89
William Lyes, Yale	42	47	89
T. L. Cheney, Yale	41	49	90
J. Prentiss Kellogg, Princeton	42	49	91
George C. Clarke, Jr., Harvard	45	47	92
W. F. Glenny, Columbia	44	49	93
John G. Bates, Columbia	43	50	93
G. J. Cooke, Princeton	45	48	93
L. B. Garretson, Princeton	46	48	94

W. D. Langren, Princeton; Lyman Rhoades, Columbia; C. R. Henderson, Harvard, and W. Lindsley, Harvard, withdrew.

PERFUME DEALER UNDER ARREST

Charged with Selling Domestic Products Under Foreign Labels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 26.—Anton Heusler, charged with dealing in counterfeit foreign perfumes, was arrested in Milwaukee to-day by Internal Revenue officers. The capture was made by Detectives L. H. Hobby and Anthony Gref of New York City. Officers are said to have been after Heusler for twenty years. He is accused of selling domestic perfumes in bottles stamped with counterfeit labels indicating that their contents were of foreign manufacture. Heusler, it is said, disposed of his goods to department stores and wholesale druggists in Chicago, Pittsburg, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, the sales footing up many thousand dollars.

CORPORATION TAX IN IOWA.

Supreme Court Holds They Must Be Assessed as Individuals Are.

DES MOINES, Oct. 26.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision which completely knocks out the present system of assessing and taxing insurance, express, telegraph, telephone, sleeping car, and fast freight companies. The law provides that they shall pay certain percentages of gross receipts to the State Treasury. The court holds that corporations must be assessed on the same basis and for the same purposes as individuals.

A corporation paying its entire taxes to the State does not help support city, county, and schools, as individuals must do, hence the law is unconstitutional. Assessor French of Des Moines assessed the insurance companies on the cash market value of their stock. They enjoined him, and the case went to the Supreme Court, which upholds French and says the State collection is invalid.

Attorney General Remley says this means the system of assessing railroads must also be reorganized under this decision. It is considered the most important decision handed down in a long time.

SWORD GIVEN TO LIEUT. BRUMBY

Georgia Honors the Flag Officer of Admiral Dewey's Former Ship.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—Flag Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby of the Olympia was to-day presented with a sword in recognition of his services at Manila. At an early hour the Reception Committee called on Lieut. Brumby at the Aragon Hotel.

The party drove to the Governor's office, at the Capitol, where Lieut. Brumby was received by Gov. Candler, United States Senators and Congressmen from Georgia, and visiting Senators and Representatives, the Judges of the Supreme bench, and other prominent persons. A joint session of the House and Senate was called, and Brumby was presented to the Assembly.

After the presentation Lieut. Brumby was escorted to a stand at the entrance to the Capitol, where the sword presentation took place. Mayor Woodward presented Clark Howell, who read the following telegram from Admiral Dewey:

Washington, Oct. 26.

The Hon. Clark Howell, Atlanta, Ga.:

I rejoice that the State of Georgia, which gave such loyal support to the Government during the late war with Spain, is now honoring one of its most gallant sons, Lieut. Brumby, for his brave and conspicuous services during a severe period.

GEORGE DEWEY.

Gov. Candler presented the sword to the Lieutenant, whose emotion embarrassed him for some time.

"It is true," said he, "I had the fortune of being at Manila, and however we may differ as to what I did at Manila, my personal claim is that I did what I could."

Northern New York's New Attorney.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The President to-day appointed Charles H. Brown United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York. Mr. Brown was Assistant District Attorney under Mr. Emery P. Close, whose illness caused his relinquishment of office.

Despondent Boy Commits Suicide.

HORNELLSVILLE, Oct. 26.—Allie Ward, aged 17 years, committed suicide at Arkport, about five miles from this city, yesterday morning by shooting himself through the head. He was homeless and despondent.

Georgia Physician Kills Himself.

VALDOSTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—Dr. C. A. Poole committed suicide with morphine to-day. It is said domestic troubles were the cause.

HARPER FIRM CHANGES.

New Hands Will Guide Certain of the House's Well-Known Publications—Round Table Dropped.

Several changes are being made in the old publishing house of Harper & Brothers, as a result of Doubleday & McClure's connection with the firm. Harper's Round Table has been dropped, but its editor Albert Lee has been transferred temporarily to one of the McClure publications. Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, editor of The Bazar, has been transferred to another post and her place has been taken by J. H. Sears. Other minor changes have been made, but the report that Henry M. Alden, editor of Harper's Magazine, is to retire, was denied yesterday by President John W. Harper, who also denied the statement that J. Pierpont Morgan is financially interested in the firm. In reference to an announcement that "Mr. Morgan's nephew, Mr. McIlvain, has been made a Vice President of the London branch of Harper's," Mr. Harper said:

"I do not know whether Mr. McIlvain is J. Pierpont Morgan's nephew, but he has been a Vice President of the London branch for several years."

Asked whether any further changes were in contemplation, Mr. Harper said with a smile: "Yes, I hope and trust there will be some future changes, for I am anxious to retire from business as soon as I can do so. I am the only one of the old generation here now. All the others are dead or have left me to coach the younger generation in the business. I am longing for my turn to get away to my house in the country and stay there, and my days of leisure won't be dreary, I can assure you."

John Harper, the former Vice President, and Franklin Harper retired some time ago. The members of the family now actively engaged in the business of the firm, in addition to President John W. Harper, are J. Henry Harper, Vice President; Henry Sleeper Harper, Treasurer; James Thorne Harper, Secretary; Horatio R. Harper, the manager of the book and periodical making end of the business; James Harper, who attends to the correspondence; Joseph Harper 2d, who is now the buyer for the concern, and Fletcher Harper, who is on the editorial staff.

RAID AN ILLICIT STILL.

The Revenue Officers Capture Alleged Maker and Handlers.

Revenue officers and police yesterday raided the premises at 2729 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and found a copper whiskey still of 250 gallons capacity located in the cellar. Louis Housner, who was found asleep on the premises, was arrested and held in $300 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury for operating an illicit still. Frederick Dyke, of 22 Diamond Street, Brooklyn, and Germann Friedlander of 223 Second Street, were arrested subsequently for handling illicit whiskey alleged to have been made by Housner. Friedlander was recognized as a man who was arrested a year ago on a charge of making illicit sugar whiskey, but escaped prosecution.

JAIL FOR OLEOMARGARINE MEN.

Washington and Philadelphia Dealers Denied a Hearing.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The United States Court of Appeals to-day refused a rehearing in the case of Joseph Wilkins of Washington and Howard Butler of this city, defendants in the now famous oleomargarine cases. Wilkins was an oleomargarine dealer and Butler was employed by him. The two men were arrested in December, 1896, for removing brands and the word "oleomargarine" from packages containing that commodity.

Wilkins and Butler were tried before Judge Butler in the United States District Court, and Wilkins was sentenced to an imprisonment of six years and to pay a fine of $2,500 and costs. Butler received a more lenient sentence, that of four months and a fine of $500 and costs.

WOMAN ADMITS MANSLAUGHTER

Mrs. Gibbons May Be Punished, Though Two Men Were Acquitted.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 26.—A peculiar situation has resulted here from the action of Mrs. Josephine Gibbons, the owner of Idlewild Grove, in pleading guilty to an indictment for manslaughter in the second degree. Joseph O'Connor, the manager of the shooting gallery at the grove, and Theodore Heinneman, of New York, who used it one Sunday last Summer, both of whom were indicted upon the same charge, were acquitted. Mrs. Gibbons had less to do with the affair in question than either of the others, and the jury decided that they had nothing to do with the death upon which the charge was based. Mrs. Gibbons, it is said, was not even about the shooting gallery at the time, but under her plea of guilty she is liable to be sent to prison.

A pleasure party of 18 assembled on the grounds one Sunday last Summer when Yetta Reichbach, five years old, was found lying on the ground near the rifle range with a small bullet hole in her breast. She died on the way back to New York.

ALASKA WISHES MANY REFORMS

Memorial Is Drawn Up to be Presented to Congress.

JUNEAU, Alaska, Oct. 21.—The Alaska Territorial Convention, which has been in session for more than a week, has adjourned. The most important work accomplished was the adoption of a memorial to Congress and the selection of John G. Price of Skaguay as a representative to go to Washington in the interest of the people in Alaska.

The memorial to Congress asks for two additional Judges of the District Court, a delegate to Congress, Probate Judges having, in addition to the usual probate powers, jurisdiction in certain civil and criminal cases; Commissioners having the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace and Magistrates with like powers for incorporated cities and towns; for education of the white children of the district, for a Civil Code and a Code of Civil Procedure, for amendments to the Criminal Code, for a general municipal incorporation law, for the extension to the district of homestead, timber, and stone and coal land laws, with provisions for special individual surveys, and for modifications in the mineral land laws to stop the wholesale appropriation by a few individuals of the public mineral lands.

SNUG HARBOR TRUSTEES MEET.

Much Secrecy Observed Regarding Charges Against the Governor.

The Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the residence of Morris K. Jesup, 197 Madison Avenue, presumably for the purpose of hearing charges which were to be preferred against Daniel Delahanty, the Governor of the institution. The utmost attempt at secrecy was made, and it is said that for the first time the meeting was held in a place other than the offices of the Trustees, at 31 Nassau Street or the Harbor. Six Trustees, including Recorder Goff and Mr. Jesup, attended, but it could not be learned if Mr. Delahanty was in attendance.

The Trustees absolutely refused to talk of the meeting, or what was accomplished at the session. In the earlier part of the day Recorder Goff had gone so far as to say that he did not know a meeting was to be held.

It was learned that no such charges as published yesterday had been filed with the Board of Trustees. These alleged charges were supposed to emanate from discharged employes and nurses. The motive of the affair was said to lie in the efforts of one of the Trustees to get Mr. Delahanty out and one of his favorites in, and that in furtherance of this scheme he gave what purported to be charges against the Governor to a newspaper before they had been filed with the Trustees. It was also said that this scheme had proved a boomerang for its promoters, and that no charges had been or would be filed against the Governor, who is popular with the inmates, for whose good the changes among the employes were made.

Troops Ordered to Mexican Border.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Secretary of War Root to-day ordered a company of United States troops to Naco, on the Arizona-Mexican border, to aid in preserving order. Naco was the scene of the recent clash between American cowboys and Mexicans.

Three Killed by Dynamite Explosion.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Oct. 26.—Charles Nelson, Richard Stone, and Alvin Forsterison were killed to-day by an explosion of dynamite in the Cundy Mine. The accident was caused by carelessness.

HELD UNDER EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

First Prosecution of Contractors—Accused of Wronging Their Men.

The first criminal prosecution under the eight-hour law of New York State was yesterday brought before Magistrate Meade in the Jefferson Market Police Court. A contractor and two sub-contractors were held for examination next Tuesday charged with underpaying and overworking their men, employed in carrying out a contract to furnish the interior of the new Supreme Court Building in Madison Avenue.

Factory Inspectors Vernon and Ash were the complainants and the contractors accused are Charles T. Wills, 156 Fifth Avenue; Herder Brothers, 269 Fifth Avenue, and Veiter & Son, 70 Bedford Street. Wills obtained a contract to furnish the new Supreme Court Building for $106,000. He sub-let it to Herder Brothers, and they sub-let it to Veiter & Son. The Factory Inspectors bringing the case claim that Herder Brothers have worked their men more than eight hours a day and that Veiter & Son have worked their men ten hours a day, Sundays, and also underpaid them. Their men received $10 and $12 a week, it is claimed, when they should have received $18 and $24.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Supreme Court of the United States:

67—John F. Maloney, appellant, vs. O. H. Adsit.—Argument concluded by L. T. Michener for the appellant.

68—Arkansas Building and Loan Association, appellant, vs. J. W. Madden, Secretary of State.—Submitted by F. E. Albright for the appellant, and by M. M. Crane for the appellee.

69—Canada Sugar Refining Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. The Insurance Company of North America.—Argued by Wilhelmus Mynderse for the petitioner, and by Clifford A. Hand for the respondent.

71—Hosea B. Tulles, plaintiff in error, vs. The Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Argument commenced by W. H. H. Miller for the defendant in error.

Call for Friday: 71, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80.

Calendar for Friday, Oct. 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

Jury calendar.
66—Theobold vs. A. & S. Henry Co.
73—Gazzam vs. Simpson.
103—Gale vs. Chase Nat. Bank.
112—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Railway.
114—Dwyer vs. Nixon.
133—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
134—Williams vs.
136—Whelan vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
140—Slaughter vs. La Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphique.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

38—Montgomery vs. McDermott.
40—Same vs. Perkins.
41—Same vs. McDermott.
42—Thomson-Houston E. Co. vs. Bullock.
52—Same vs. same.
58—Consol. Store Service Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
60—Hildreth vs. Sparks Mfg. Co.
67—Societe Fabriques vs. Lueders.
72—Water vs. Vassar College.
73—Same vs. Ambler.
74—Same vs. Seares.
77—Berwind vs. Canadian Pacific Ry.
76—Am. Elec. Novelty Co. vs. Acme Elec. Lamp Co.
39—Rapkins Comp. Co. vs. Holzapels Comp. Co.
27—Kursheedt Mfg. Co. vs. Naday.
28—Same vs. Adler.
14—Chancellor vs. Willmore-Andrews Co. Issues at law in suits at law.
5—Gadd vs. Equitable Life Assurance Co.
6—Miller vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 66, Post Office Building. In admiralty.

187—Grimes vs. Tug Robert Burnett.
147—Cox vs. Growe.
170—Sheehy vs. SS. Barden Tower.
110—Wrightman vs. Coro & La Villa R. R.
164—Irie Three Bros.
200—Jacobson vs. Rankin.
181—Clyde vs. Kalner & Co.
182—International Nav. Co. vs. B. & F. Marine Ins. Co.
183—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
202—Williamson vs. Tug

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY:
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St. & Columbus Ave.
Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade conbinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST., & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street. Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
84 Broadway, cor. Berry St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst.Sec.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Home Bank,
303 WEST 42D ST.
The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 6, 1899, for the election of a Board of Directors and three inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 2, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Co.
READJUSTMENT.

To the holders of
SPEYER & CO.'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT
for the following bonds and shares:
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, AND I,
WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A AND B,
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD COMPANY AND CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SUCCESSOR, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, SERIES A AND B,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY BRANCH) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY LAND BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. BONDS,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY COMMON STOCK,
embraced in the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment of the Central Pacific Railroad Company dated February 8, 1899:

Notice is hereby given that **ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 16TH, 1899,** holders of Speyer & Co.'s Certificates of Deposit, above mentioned, may receive the **NEW SECURITIES AND CASH** to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates of Deposit, as hereinafter stated, at the offices of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in the City of New York, or at the offices of the Readjustment Managers in Europe. Each holder must deliver all Certificates of Deposit held by him for the various old securities which will be scheduled and consolidated. Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.

The new coupon bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new shares are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip, exchangeable in round amounts, will be issued for fractional amounts of new bonds. Holders entitled to fractions of bonds may either sell the fractions or may purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail, or by express, at their expense.

October 11th, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
Readjustment Managers.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,
DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3087	3529
102	910	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3114	3605
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	3272	3659
188	1242	1718	2154	2750	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2173	2850	3305	3779
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3306	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2860	3322	3919
576	1446	1822	2216	2886	3364	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3369	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2363	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2365	2985	3498	4129

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. D. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 2d, 1899.

Union Pacific Railroad Company,
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company.
Exchange of Shares.
OFFICE OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
120 Broadway, New York.
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Mercantile Trust Company and the Old Colony Trust Company for Preferred and Common Stock of Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company:

Referring to the notice of the undersigned, dated SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899, addressed to the holders of preferred and common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of the above-described certificates of deposit may, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates to the Trust Company issuing the same, receive the new stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to which the holders of said certificates are entitled.

Holders when transmitting their certificates of deposit should indicate whether they wish the new certificates of stock sent by registered mail or by express at their expense, and in what name the stock should be issued.

Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
By ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, LEATHER, PULLMAN.

I advised the SALE of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT from 125 to par; it immediately dropped to 74, and is now 86!

I advertised the PURCHASE of LEATHER COMMON from 10 to 15—for 25. It sold 25 Tuesday, not ¼ higher.

I advertised the PURCHASE of PULLMAN from 160 to 180, and its SALE afterward from 206 to 200. To-day it is 96.

These claims are a matter of public print, (see New York Herald, Sun, and Times.)

My followers have made hundreds of thousands on this advice.

This advice derives from actual possession of facts, not mere guess-work. I have no DAILY POINTERS to sell. And the above are the only items of information issued by me within three months.

I AM NOW in possession of the positive knowledge of a GIGANTIC DEAL in one of the most active stocks listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, which involves a movement of from 50 to 100 points within an extremely short period of time.

Only those willing to trade in 100 shares for my account on the New York or Boston Stock Exchanges or with a responsible Consolidated Exchange House need address
TRUTHSEEKER, P. O. Box 1,488, N. Y. City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—The following receipts issued by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for debenture bonds of the "J. B. Watkins Land Mortgage Co." have been lost or stolen:
Receipt No. 1048—$400, for debenture No. 2859 series 21. Receipt No. 608—$1,000, for debenture No. 3226 series 23. Receipt No. 1030—$600, for debenture No. 5550 series 40. Receipt No. 1507—$500, for debenture No. 6504 series 49. Receipt No. 609—$1,000, for debenture No. 3227 series 23.
New receipts will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen receipts unless, on or before the 5th day of December, 1899, cause be shown why such new receipts should not issue.
A. J. HAGEMAN, individually and as Administrator of Harriette C. Hageman.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than 80 per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF
Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
120 Broadway, New York.
To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Mercantile Trust Company and the Old Colony Trust Company for Collateral Trust Non-cumulative Income B Bonds of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company:

Referring to the notice of the undersigned, dated SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1899, addressed to the holders of Collateral Trust Non-cumulative Income B bonds of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the holders of the above described certificates of deposit may, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates to the Trust Company issuing the same, receive the new Preferred Stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company to which the holders of said certificates are entitled.

Holders when transmitting their certificates should indicate whether they wish the new certificates of stock sent by registered mail or by express, at their expense, and in what name the stock should be issued.

Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD CO.
By ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Oct. 27, 1899.
A dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after November 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on October 31st, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Oct. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) free of tax, payable on and after November 1st next. Transfer books will remain closed until November 1st, prox.
J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York,
New York, October 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after November 1 next.
The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

New York Security & Trust Co.,
44 and 46 Wall Street, New York.
The Board of Trustees of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books on Oct. 27, 1899. OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary.
Oct. 4, 1899.

Pacific Bank,
No. 470 Broadway, New York.
Oct. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½, payable on and after Nov. 1st next.
The transfer books will be closed to that date.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New York, Oct 25, 1899.
93D CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. was this day declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free of tax, on and after Nov. 1. Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
New York, October 24, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on November 1, 1899.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Oct. 26, 1899.
The coupons due Nov. 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the Pratt Coal and Iron Co. will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Rochester Bank Quits Business.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—The Union Bank has gone into voluntary liquidation. It was explained that the decision to close the institution was made at a meeting held by the Directors last Saturday. The following statement was made to depositors: "The Union Bank of Rochester, desiring to finally complete the liquidation of its business, has deposited with the Central Bank of Rochester, in cash, an amount equal to its outstanding certificates of deposit. The Central Bank will pay your certificate at maturity, or, if you desire, upon surrender of your certificate, will issue its own certificate for a like amount, bearing 4 per cent. interest, without limitations."

The Walter A. Wood Receivers Pay.

TROY, Oct. 26.—The receivers of the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company to-day paid the last of the outstanding receivers' certificates. They have already paid nearly 90 per cent. of the company's indebtedness, of which only $230,000 remains. When this is liquidated, which the receivers expect to accomplish within the next six weeks, the entire floating debt—principal and interest in full—amounting to $2,000,000 will have been paid, the receivers will be discharged, and the reorganized company will continue its business.

Receiver for an Insurance Company.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The Fort Wayne Fire Insurance Company of Fort Wayne was placed in the hands of a receiver at Hammond, Ind., yesterday by the action of a majority of the stockholders. The excessive losses of the last six months induced the stockholders to take this step.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 26	601,449
To date this year	142,448,035
Corresponding date last year	85,080,772

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 26	$2,203,500
To date this year	$732,402,470
Corresponding date last year	$670,345,510

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@7 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	⅞	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. Malting	3	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Malt. pf	6	Lake Erie & West.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	¼	Manhattan Con.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Met. W. S. El. of Chi. pf.	1
Ann Arbor	⅞	Nat. Lead pf	1
Ann Arbor pf	1½	Norf. & West. pf	½
B'klyn Union Gas	2	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1¾
Brunswick City	⅝	Pressed Steel Car	1¾
B., R. & P. pf	½	Pressed St. Car pf	⅝
Canada South	1	Rep. Steel pf	1
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	⅞	St. J. & G. I.	¾
Col. Midland	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	¾
Col. Mid. pf	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2
Cont. Tobacco	⅞	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Den. & Rio G. pf	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1⅜	Southern Railway pf.	1½
Federal Steel pf	¾	Stand. R. & T.	1¼
Glucose Sugar	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1⅛
H. B. Claflin	1	U. S. Rubber pf	¾
Illinois Central	⅝	Wis. Central	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf	½	K. C., P. & G.	½
Am. Linseed	¼	Met. W. S. El. Chi.	1
Am. Linseed pf	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf	½
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Tin Plate	⅝	N. J. Central	2¼
Anaconda Copper	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Balt. & Ohio pf	½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	¾	Pullman Car	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Reading	¾
Chi. T. T. pf	2½	Reading 1st pf	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Col. & So. 1st pf	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Del. & Hudson	⅝	Third Avenue	1½
Evansv. & T. H.	½	Union Pacific	⅝
General Electric	1	Union Pacific pf	½
Great North. pf	1½	Wabash pf	½
Iowa Central pf	½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	2
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
L., Bv. & St. L. con. 5s, t. r.	1½	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Mex. Nat. 2d, inc. 1¾ | T. C. & I., De B. 6s 1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

While manipulation to help quotations upward shows in few places, the security market generally broadens and market values harden. Some substantial advances are scored for reasons attributable to investment absorption.

Wall Street seems ready, finally, to appreciate the phenomenal progress which business affairs have been taking. What especially appears to have been the immediate cause of this awakening is evidence that the railroads of the country are becoming able to get profitable rates for the business they do. So long as freight tariffs were held down to the limits of recent years it has been difficult to persuade professional Wall Street that there could be any abiding profit in transportation, and, as a result of much bear preaching, there has been a very general sentiment that rates were down to stay down; that there was hardly even the barest possibility of any substantial increase. Arguments to that effect have had emphasis by especial illustrations in Western politics. But of a sudden it is disclosed that the pessimistic theory can be set aside. Not only can freight rates go up, but they actually do go up; and it is even now of record that material advances take place. This benefit to the railroads is one of the natural sequences of traffic crowding in volume beyond what either east-bound or west-bound records have shown hitherto. It has even become a complaint with many shippers that in order to get prompt service they must resort to express company transportation—the demands of consumers being unable to wait upon an overcrowded freight service.

While, practically, all the railroads of the country complain of a car famine, there is in that condition what heretofore has not been the rule. It is not new for the railroads to be short of cars, but never before has there been the present lack of facilities for shipment coincident, both East and West. Formerly rushing traffic might make demands beyond facilities in the West for commodities bound East, or at another time Eastern shipments to the West might overtask equipment at the seaboard. But at this time there is both in east-bound and west-bound traffic a phenomenal volume of business; and the present car famine is not attended by accumulation of empty cars at either end of the route. The situation now represents unexampled traffic, not only at terminals but at all intermediate stations.

Under present circumstances advances in freight rates represent just merely the actual competition of shippers.

***

Of news developments yesterday, one having direct bearing upon railway security values—by way of illustration, at least—appeared in a statement of earnings issued by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway. Gross earnings increased over $510,000, with an increase in operating expenses of less than $21,000. This suggests, significantly, the extraordinary proportion of profit provided by the current increase of traffic. The statement of the Atchison Company for three months, from July 1 to Sept. 30, shows an increase in gross earnings of $1,533,000, with an actual decrease in operating expenses of $163,000. There is thus an increase in net earnings for the quarter approximating $1,700,000, which is more than 100 per cent. increase over the net income from operations during the corresponding quarter of last year. Such an increase is at a rate practically amounting to 6 per cent. per year on the total preferred stock of the Atchison Company—6 per cent. beyond last year. Such exhibits need no elaboration.

AS TO AMERICAN MALTING.

No little speculation has been recently current in Wall Street in relation to the immediate prospects of the American Malting Company. The fact that it has been bothered by lack of ready money is admitted, and talk of a possible reorganization of the concern was to be heard in financial circles yesterday. It was also rumored that a meeting for consultation purposes had been held in the offices of J. Pierpont Morgan, who is by all odds the heaviest holder of both the common and preferred stock. It may be stated on the authority of President Warner of the company that there is not the slightest prospect of reorganization and that the money that may be needed to handle an uncommonly large amount of business will be arranged for by advances from the largest stockholders. Steps looking to this end have already been taken.

Both common and preferred classes, which declined notably on Wednesday, rallied yesterday on the publication from a source recognized as authentic, of a summary of the true state of affairs, the common advancing 3 and the preferred 6 points. This statement gave it as the only trouble of the company that it had been hampered by inadequate working capital. When it was organized the company took over twenty-three malting plants, and started with a working capital of something over $2,500,000. It has since acquired fourteen more plants and a number of grain elevators in the Northwest. They were partly paid for by the sale of treasury stock, and to complete the purchases half of the original working capital was used. Since Sept. 1, the beginning of the company's trade year, it has booked orders in all 60 per cent. larger than in the corresponding period last year, and as it is in the habit of at once securing its grain, when contracts for its product have been closed, it has felt the need of ready money and has had recourse to borrowing funds on its own unsecured paper. One notable contract it has just closed has been to deliver annually 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bushels of malt to the Distilling Company of America. This contract is to run practically five years. The company has quick assets largely in excess of its floating debt.

President Warner said yesterday: "If any holder of the company's paper is worried over the situation, let him come to my offices and he can get the cash for it by allowing the customary discounts. The company is in splendid condition. I am one of its heaviest stockholders, having $800,000 worth of the stock. I paid 80 for my preferred and 30 for my common stock. If I were alarmed I should be unloading my holdings. But I have as much confidence in the company's prospects as ever, and I am not unloading a share."

The company's stock is distributed among about 1,100 holders, some of the largest of whom were original vendors and brewers. The common closed at about 13 and the preferred at 51 yesterday.

ERIE SHARES PROSPERITY.

The following report of the earnings of the Erie Railroad Company on all its lines is eloquent in its proof of the road's share in current good fortune:

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

	1898.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earn.	$2,954,927.68	$3,410,696.37	$455,768.69
Work. exp.	2,016,867.88	2,411,548.14	394,680.26
Net earn.	$938,059.80	$999,148.23	$61,088.43

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 30.

Gross e'n.	$8,503,031.79	$10,292,315.53	$1,789,283.74
Work. exp.	5,914,380.32	7,204,233.53	1,289,853.21
Net earn.	$2,588,651.47	$3,088,082.00	$499,430.53

SUSQUEHANNA'S EARNINGS.

Interesting figures are shown in the following report of the earnings of New York, Susquehanna and Western, including the Wilkesbarre and Eastern Railroad:

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

	1898.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$201,256.92	$233,308.46	$32,052.54
Working expe's.	96,016.92	116,182.45	20,165.53
Net earnings.	$105,239.00	$117,126.01	$11,887.01

Included in the expenses is one-twelfth of the entire taxes of the year.

THREE MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30.

	1898.	1899.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$568,551.12	$690,058.10	$121,506.98
Working expe's.	285,469.32	363,703.24	78,233.92
Net earnings.	$283,081.80	$326,354.86	$43,273.06

THE LAST SUBSIDY BILL.

The bill for a subsidy to American vessels which was brought before Congress at its last session does not commend itself to the opinion of James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company. "A bill which provides for bounties simply in proportion to the tonnage of the vessel," said Mr. Hill yesterday, "is of no value. A bill which would pay a small subsidy in proportion to the tonnage of American products carried in American ships would be a good one. It would be a help, in my judgment, to the people producing the commodities which would be recognized by such a subsidy."

NORTHERN PACIFIC BUSINESS.

General Passenger Agent Fee of the Northern Pacific, who has been visiting the city, was quoted yesterday as saying that regular and special travel of all kinds on the road showed a marked improvement, Yellowstone Park business being especially large, and the passenger department showing an increase of $500,000 over the preceding year. Mr. Fee, it was said, expects a good travel all Winter, and a considerable rush toward Alaska in the Spring.

RUMORS ABOUT "BIG FOUR."

Various reports were current in Wall Street yesterday as to the future of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and Ohio Railway Company. One was to the effect that it would be taken over entirely by the New York Central, a supposition which officers of the latter road were inclined to regard as unlikely. It was also said that "Big Four" was to be leased by Chesapeake and Ohio on the basis of a 3 per cent. guarantee on the common stock of the former. Still others maintained that Chesapeake and Ohio would absorb "Big Four," two shares of the former's stock being issued for one share of the latter's.

LAKE COPPER'S DECLINE.

Lake copper was quoted yesterday at 17½ cents, a decline of one eighth of a cent since Wednesday, and of one half of a cent since the beginning of the week. It is said in the metal trade that the domestic market for copper still shows an unsettled feeling, in spite of higher cables from London.

STANDARD ROPE AND TWINE.

Standard Rope and Twine enjoyed a good advance in yesterday's trading. Something short of 3,500 shares changed hands. The company is installing new managers in all of the plants it controls.

THE MARKETING OF COTTON.

General Freight Agent McClure of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson was quoted yesterday as saying that the cotton crop in the Southwest was being moved slowly, and would probably be on the hands of the railroads for another month. It is said to be a noteworthy grievance of the cotton growers that they are obliged to market their crops principally in September, October, and November, while the consumers are ready to take them all the year around. The producers, by dumping their entire product on the market in a comparatively brief period naturally bear prices, and the cotton now being moved will net them less than if they could distribute its sale over a wider period. This argument is used by John E. Searles, in his advocacy of the system of local warehouses, in which the grower could store his product till prices are good.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount. Reduction in that of the Bank of Bengal from 8 to 7 per cent.

Statement from Chicago that the railroads this year have carried more grain East than lake vessels, for the first time.

An official of the New York, New Haven and Hartford given as authority for the statement that Charles P. Clark will be re-elected President of the company by the Directors on Nov. 11.

Increase of $47,232 in New York, Ontario and Western's net earnings for September, making an increase of $173,850 since July 1.

Chicago advices that the Michigan Central and, in fact, all the Eastern roads are still blocked in their freight yards at that city and unable to handle grain from Western roads fast enough to suit the latter.

Payment begun by the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the Omaha of interest due Nov. 1 on their funded debt.

Election of James B. Taller to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Seventeen proposals made to Controller Coler for the $2,877,107.32 of 3½ per cent. corporate stock of the City of New York.

Increase of $485,266 in Atchison's income from operations, making an increase of $1,696,730 since July 1.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the folowing changes: Total reserve increased £1,007,000; circulation decreased £146,000; bullion increased £861,897; other securities decreased £1,608,000; other deposits decreased £1,593,000; public deposits increased £407,000; notes reserve increased £971,000; Government securities decreased £500,000.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 44.43 per cent. Last week it was 41.46 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 5 per cent.

CONTROL OF LEATHER COMPANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your financial article on Leather you state that the voting privileges are vested in the common stock. An evening paper said about the same thing, and that the Rockefellers had 365,000 shares of common, thereby giving them control of the company. This is all wrong, and misleads the public, as the common and preferred stock of the Leather Company have equal voting privileges, and as there are over 1,200,000 shares of both kinds, it would take over 600,000 shares to control the company, and I hear that the Wall Street party now has over 500,000 shares, and it would seem easy to get enough more to control.

RICHARD NELSON.
67 Gold Street, New York, Oct. 26, 1899.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was limited both in respect to the number of stocks traded in and in the amount of stock that changed hands. There was little change in prices from the closing bids of the previous day, net changes amounting to as much as 1 point being exceptional. The only life that showed in the market was contributed by the trading in the stocks of the American Hide and Leather Company, but even in these transactions were not numerous. The condition of the market indicates that the buying public are still waiting—apparently for greater ease in the money market and for further proof of the correctness of estimates of the earning capacities of new industrial and other stocks.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER.—Particular interest attached to the trading in the new American Hide and Leather stocks for the reason that the initial sales of these issues were made yesterday. No large amount of either the common or the preferred stock changed hands, trading in each issue being limited to about 500 shares, but this was due to the relatively small amount of stock offered, for there were bids in the market for many thousands of shares. Most of the bids for the stocks were made by brokers said to be representing insiders. A prominent banking house identified with the American Hide and Leather Company has prepared and will, it is said, issue in a few days a circular in which is an estimate of the earnings of the company, showing about 20 per cent. on the common stock. The common stock opened at 27½, and the preferred stock at 79½. Neither issue moved much from the figures established by the initial sales. The closing bids were 27⅝ for the common stock and 79⅝ for the preferred. After the first sales the market in the stocks remained very close, but there were a thousand shares wanted for every hundred shares offered.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was quiet yesterday, but at the close the preferred stock was in better demand than on the previous day. It made no net gain, but there were actual bids for the stock yesterday which were wanting at the close on Wednesday. The common stock sold at 12½ and 12¼, and closed with a fractional net loss at 12 bid. Less than 1,000 shares changed hands during the day.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was less active than on Wednesday, but firmer. It opened at 85¾, sold up to 86, and receded at the close to 85⅝. It ended the day at 85½ bid, showing a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. A bid of 86 was made yesterday for 1,000 shares of Amalgamated Copper, which, however, was not supplied. This is the largest block of this stock bid for in some time. Boston houses were bidders for the Amalgamated Copper yesterday.

AMERICAN BICYCLE was little changed from the previous day's closing bids, the common stock selling at 19 and 19¼, and the preferred stock at 60½. Several hundred shares of each issue changed hands, practically all of which was purchased seemingly by insiders.

BAY STATE GAS was fairly active yesterday. Most of the sales were made at 1⅝, but it was reported that some stock changed hands at 1½. At the close it was offered at 1⅝.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1½	1⅝
New Amsterdam	29½	30½
New Amsterdam pf	54½	56
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96⅞	97⅛

**Industrials

up 4 points, to 39; Butte gained a like amount, to 69, and 1 per cent. was bid to call it at 85 in sixty days; Calumet and Hecla advanced 5, to 745; Centennial pushed up, to 24¼; Parrot sold up, to 43½; Baltic, to 26; Utah, to 36; Old Dominion, to 27¼. United States held close to 30. Quiet rumor continues to tell of impending favorable developments in connection with the copper share situation, and the tape as well as the strengthening position of the metal market indicate that there is a basis in fact for the rumor.

In the general list, Bell Telephone sold at 370; Pullman dropped, to 197; United States Oil was stronger, at 44, and Mexican Telephone recovered some of its loss of Wednesday. The closing prices generally were a shade under the highest of the day. Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	6⅞	7
Allouez	4⅜	4⅝	Old Dominion	26¾	27
Arcadian	37½	37⅝	Osceola	80½	81
Arnold	7½	8	Parrot	43	43½
Ash Bed			Pioneer	2¾	3
Atlantic	25	26	Quincy	150	153
Baltic	22¾	23½	Rhode Island	5	5½
Bos. & C. C.	37½	42½	Santa Fé	8	8¾
Boston & M.	337½	340	Santa Ysabel	11	12
Butte & Bos.	65	70	Tamarack	212	215
Cal. & Hecla	735	740	Utah Cons.	35	35¾
Centennial	24¼	24½	Washington	1¾	2
Franklin	15	15¾	White Knob	13	15
Humboldt	1½	2	Winona	6¾	7
Isle Royale	38	39	Wolverine	39	40
Mohawk	173/4	18			

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	250		
Boston & L.	245	255	Fitchburg pf.
Boston & M.	202	203	N. Y. & N. E. 6s
Boston & P.	300	303	N. Y. & N. E. 7s
Bost. Gas 5s		86	
Cent. Mass.	15		West End
Cen. Mas.pf.	60	65	

Fitchburg pf.	119	120	
N. Y. & N. E. 6s	111		
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115		
West End		93	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am.Bell Tel.	369	370	Erie Tel.	115	116¼
Chi. Stk.Yds.	141	147	Mex. Tel.	3¾	3⅞
Dom. Coal.	44		U. S. Oil	43½	44
Dom.Coal pf.	117				

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in October showed increases:

Chesapeake and Ohio	$20,590
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	16,800
Chicago Great Western	28,303
Evansville and Terre Haute	4,207
Flint and Père Marquette	7,403
Iowa Central	3,836
Kanawha and Michigan	2,435
Lake Erie and Western	11,649
Louisville and Nashville	118,565
Minneapolis and St. Louis	17,183
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	2,269
Rio Grande Southern	1,577
St. Louis and San Francisco	12,211
Southern Railway	109,943
Total increase, 14 roads	$356,971
Increase previously reported	390,333
Total increase, 29 roads	$747,304

***

The following showed decreases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$974	11½
Evansville and Indianapolis	582	28½
Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City	5,262	7¼
Total decrease, 3 roads	$6,718	14
Decrease previously reported	102,539	59¼
Total decrease, 9 roads	$110,257	7⅛
Net increase	$637,047	19½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Metropolitan stock received an impetus to-day and got bravely out of its rut. It opened at 73⅝, and went to 74¾ without much effort. The close was at 74½. The bonds brought 95½. There was a scattering demand for Biscuit common stock at 40⅞ at the start, and the price went to 41½, dropping later to 40⅝, where it closed. The preferred sold at 94⅞@95½, closing at 95. Consolidated Traction sold at 48⅜@49½. Linseed common dropped from 12 to 11½, closing at 11⅝. Union Elevated closed at 90, a point off during the day.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33	33½	
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	33	26⅝	26¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	74	70½	
National Biscuit Co. common	130	71	1,180
National Biscuit Co. pf	40½	127⅛	13
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	94	54½	54⅜
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	2	73½	75⅜
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	12	8	9
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	34½	51	51½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	18	66	67
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	12	399¾	402
North Chicago Street R. R.	30	132¾	132⅞
West Chicago Street R. R.	110	114	114⅛
South Side Elevated R. R.	110	114	114⅛
Lake Street Elevated	94½	59	75
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs	16½	89¾	90
Street's W. S. Car Line	15½	196	197
Street's W. S. Car Line pf.	20¾	21	21½

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	11⅜	60⅝	60¾
American Linseed pf	53	24	24½
American Tin Plate common	52⅝	35	35¼
American Tin Plate pf	94	70	71
National Biscuit Co. common	82	64	64¾
National Biscuit Co. pf	40½	54	54⅜
National Carbon common	94	17½	18
National Carbon pf	19	10⅜	11
National Steel common	80	31¼	31⅜
National Steel pf	48	60	63
Diamond Match	94	122½	125
West Chicago Street R. R.	130⅜	58¼	58½
Chicago Union Traction	119	12⅝	12¾
Chicago Union Traction pf.	94¼	55⅜	55½
Metropolitan W. S. Elevated pf.	74⅛	83¾	84

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.03
Alpha Con.	.04	.02
Andes	.07	.07
Belcher	.29	.30
Best & Belcher	.50	.48
Bullion	.07	.07
Caledonia	.59	.60
Challenge Con	.45	.45
Chollar	.20	.20
Confidence	.27	.27
Con. Cal. & Va	1.65	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.11
Gould & Curry	.31	.31
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Justice	.02	.02
Kentucky Con	.03	.03
Lady Washington Con	.03	.03
Mexican	.02	.02
Occidental Con	.22	.23
Oph'r	.14	.14
Overman	.74	.73
Potosi	.18	.18
Savage	.38	.36
Sag Belcher	.18	.18
Sierra Nevada	.02	.01
Standard	.53	.54
Syndicate	2.95	2.80
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.06	.06
Utah Con	.32	.32
Yellow Jacket	.09	.08
Silver bars	68	68
Mexican dollars	57¼	57⅜
Drafts, sight	47½@48⅛	47½@48¼
Telegraph	12½	12½
	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	34⅝	34⅞	34	34½
Alamo	34⅝	34⅞	34	34½
Anaconda	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
Argentum	44	45	44	46
Anchoria	26	26¼	26¼	26½
Bankers	78	80	78	80
Battle	16	17	16	17⅜
Blue Bell	39	40	39	40⅜
Columbine	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞
Consolidated	22	22½	21⅝	21⅝
Damon	18⅞	19¼	18¼	18½
Elkton	26¾	27	27	27¼
El Paso	117½	118½	115	116
Findlay	39¼	41	39½	41
Garfield	15½	16	13⅜	16
Gibson	19	20	16¼	16¾
Golden Fleece	26	28	19⅜	19⅝
Golden King	26	28	28	28
Gold Coin	93	95¾	26½	27½
Gould Coin	210	220	91¼	93
Isabella	33	33½	220	220
Independence	105½	105¾	34	34¼
Jackpot	46	48	104	105
Moon Anchor	59	60	44	43½
Matoa	71½	72	66⅜	67
National	32½	34	70	71
Ophir	11⅞	13¾	34	33¼
Pharmacist	58½	60	17¾	17½
Pinnacle	7⅜	8¼	59¾	60¼
Portland	33¼	33⅝	8	8¼
Raven	28¾	30	36	36⅜
Rawlings	58¼	59	240	241
Sovereign	31¼	35	58½	60
Tornado	16⅞	17	31	32½
Union	17⅛	17½	17¾	17½
Vindicator	36⅝	37	47½	47
Work	145	150	37⅞	38
Zenobia	36⅜	37	115	150
	23½	24	33¾	33¾
			23½	24

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that coupons due Nov. 1 on the bonds of the Frost Coal and Iron Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank.

A dividend, details of which will be found in another column, has been declared on the capital stock of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

Holders of collateral trust non-cumulative income B bonds of Oregon Short Line Railroad Company are notified by the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company that they may, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates to the trust company issuing the same, receive the new preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company to which they are entitled.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York and the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, for preferred and common stock of Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, are notified by the Union Pacific Railroad Company that they may, upon presentation and surrender of their certificates to the trust company issuing the same, receive the new stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company to which they are entitled.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Oct. 26, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
115	117	46	Adams Express	117	117	115	115	.....
16¾	17	3,900	Am. Car & Foundry	18	18	16¾	16⅞	.....
63¾	64	4,070	Am. Car & Found. pf.	65	65⅝	64	64	— ⅛
37	37⅜	210	American Ice	37⅞	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
45¼	45⅝	1,565	American Cotton Oil	45¼	45½	45	45⅜	.....
96	97¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	.....
11⅜	11⅝	100	American Linseed	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
52½	53¼	175	Am. Linseed pf	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
143	150	25	American Express	150	150	150	150	— ⅛
12½	13¼	1,600	American Malting Co.	10¼	13½	10¼	13	+⅜
51	52	2,595	Am. Malting Co. pf.	46½	51	46½	51	+6
36	36¼	480	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36	36⅛	36	36⅛	.....
86	86½	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	86½	87	86¼	86¼	— ⅛
49¼	50	4,310	American Steel & Wire	50	50⅝	49	49⅝	— ⅛
95	95½	970	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	95¼	96⅛	95	95	— ⅛
153⅜	153⅝	51,540	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153¾	155¼	152¾	153⅜	+ ⅛
34⅝	35	1,110	American Steel Hoop	43½	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
82½	83¼	2,395	American Tin Plate	35½	36	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
122⅝	123	675	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83¼	83¼	83	83	— ⅛
43¼	44	17,020	American Tobacco	122¾	124¼	122¼	122¾	+ ¼
19	21	1,563	Anaconda Copper	44½	44½	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
47	48	100	Ann Arbor	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
21¼	21¾	1,500	Ann Arbor pf.	47	48¼	47	47½	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅝	4,720	At., T. & S. F.	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
25,000			At., T. & S. F. pf.	65¼	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
52⅝	53	1,075	Baltimore & Ohio	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
73⅛	73⅜	3,775	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	73¾	73¾	73	73	— ⅛
85⅜	85⅝	24,230	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	86	87	85⅝	85⅝	— ⅛
141½	144	300	Brooklyn Union Gas	141½	143	141½	143	+ ¼
19½	19¾	2,800	Brunswick City	19⅛	19¾	19	19	+ ⅛
39	42	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
84	86	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	54	54½	54	54	— ⅛
54	54½	2,540	Canada Southern	84	84	84	84	— ⅛
267⅜	27	9,865	Chesapeake & Ohio	54	54½	53½	53½	— ⅛
48¼	49	100	Chicago Con. Traction	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
133	133¼	13,837	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
96¼	97½	250	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	133	134	133	133¾	+ ⅛
143⅜	144½	4,160	Chicago Great Western	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
82¾	83	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
41⅝	42¼	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
11¾	12¼	720	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	42	42¼	42	42	.....
42	43	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	12	12	12	12	.....
124¾	127	11,850	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	43	43	43	43	.....
170½	171½	100	Chicago & Northw.	127¼	127⅝	126⅞	127	+ ⅛
114⅜	115	4,535	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	171	171	171	171	+ ⅛
13¼	13½	1,200	Chicago Term. Trans.	115¼	115½	115	115	.....
42	44	1,800	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
59¾	59⅞	5,575	C., C., C. & St. L.	43	43	41	41	— 1
99½	100	150	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	66⅝	66⅞	66	66¾	— 2½
17⅞	21¼	200	Colorado C. & I. Dev.	99⅞	99⅞	59½	59⅝	— ⅛
55½	55¾	2,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	2	2¼	2	2¼	— ⅛
62½	8	200	Colorado Midland	55¾	56	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
20½	21	1,050	Colorado Midland pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
45¼	46	200	Col. Southern 1st pf.	20¼	21¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
18½	19¼	100	Col. Southern 2d pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
13,530	13⅝	990	Consolidated Gas	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
4,645	4⅝	2,015	Continental Tobacco	188¾	189¼	188¾	188¾	— ⅛
2,015	12¾	6,940	Continental Tobac. pf.	42¾	43¼	42¾	43¼	— ⅛
6,940	93	1,300	Delaware & Hudson	92⅞	93⅜	92⅜	93	— ⅛
1,300	124¼	2,880	Del., Lack. & West.	124⅜	124⅜	123⅜	123⅜	— ⅛
2,880	193	1,525	Denver & Rio Grande	19¾	19¾	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
1,525	21⅜	500	Denver & R. G. pf.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
500	76¾	700	Erie 1st pf.	76¾	77¼	76¾	77¼	— ⅛
700	38⅝	700	Erie 2d pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
700	19¼	700	Erie Tel. & Tel.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
700	115¾	700	Evans. & T. H.	117¾	117¾	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
9,510	117⅜	9,510	Federal Steel	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
2,050	55¼	2,050	Federal Steel pf.	55¼	55½	54½	54½	— ⅛
310	78¾	310	General Electric	78⅝	78⅝	78⅜	78⅜	— ⅛
1,535	121¼	1,535	Glucose Sugar Ref.	121¼	121¼	120	120	— ⅛
150	52⅜	150	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	54¾	54¾	52¾	53⅞	— ⅛
1,800	100¼	1,800	Great Northern pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
200	176½	200	H. B. Claflin Co.	177¼	177¼	175	175	— ⅛
300	115¼	300	Hocking Valley	115	115½	115	115	— ⅛
985	35	400	International Paper	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
400	115¾	200	International Paper pf.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	— ⅛
825	72	200	International Silver	72	72	71½	71½	— ⅛
250	59¼	1,980	Iowa Central	15	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
1,980	75	560	Iowa Central pf.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
560	76	600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	60½	60½	59½	59½	— ⅛
600	19½	100	Laclede Gas	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
100	84⅝	9,295	Lake Erie & West.	75	75¼	75	75	— ⅛
9,295	112⅝	31,375	Louisville & Nashville	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
31,375	53	1,075	Manhattan Con	84⅞	85⅜	84¾	84¾	— ⅛
1,075	73⅜	3,775	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	11½	11⅜	11½	11½	— ⅛
3,775	85⅜	24,230	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
24,230	144	300	Met. Street Railway	73½	73½	73	73	— ⅛
300	19½	2,800	Mexican Central	200	198	198	198	— ⅛
2,800	39	100	Mexican National ctfs.	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
100	42	100	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	5	.....
100	54	125	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	.....
200	54½	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	95	95	95	95	.....
1,200	24¾	1,200	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18,040	39½	415	Missouri Pacific	39½	39½	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
415	46¾	100	Mobile & Ohio	46¾	47½	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
100	40¾	240	National Biscuit Co.	45¾	45⅞	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
240	94¾	1,180	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
1,180	104¼	120	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
120	12¾	875	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ⅛
875	94⅜	170	National Steel	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
170	30	100	National Steel pf.	48¼	48¼	48	48¼	— ⅛
100	123¾	6,390	National Starch 2d pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	— ⅛
6,390	147	200	New Jersey Central	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
200	138¾	4,840	New York Air Brake	125¼	126	123¾	123¾	— ⅛
4,840	257⅜	4,550	New York Central	145	145	144	144	— ⅛
4,550	26⅝	2,035	N. Y., Ont. & West.	138¾	139	138¼	138½	— ⅛
2,035	70¼	1,180	Norfolk & Western	26¼	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
1,180	127⅛	250	Norfolk & West. pf.	27	27	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
250	71¼	3,515	North American	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅛
3,515	54⅜	1,067	Northern Pacific	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
1,067	15		Northern Pacific pf.	54¾	54¾	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
	51⅛	560	Ontario Mining	76	76	75½	75½	— ⅛
560	66	472	Pacific Coast	8	8	8	8	.....
472	39¾	40	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛
40	132¾	2,200	Pacific Mail	66	66¾	66	66¾	— ⅛
2,200	114⅛	4,370	Pennsylvania R. R.	40	40¼	39½	40	— ⅛
4,370	59	750	People's Gas, Chicago	133	133	132¾	132¾	— ⅛
750	89¾	400	Pressed Steel Car	114	114¾	113¾	114¼	— ⅛
400	197	995	Pressed Steel Car pf.	59	59	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
995	21¼	2,640	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¾	— ⅛
2,640	60¾	20,270	Reading	197½	196	196	196	— 2
20,270	24¾	4,500	Reading 1st pf.	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
4,500	24½	1,090	Reading 2d pf.	61⅝	61⅝	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
1,090	70	1,451	Republic Iron & Steel	33½	33½	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
1,451	71	1,700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
1,700	6¾	500	St. J. & G. I.	70	71	70	71	+ ⅛
500	54⅜	1,400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	6⅜	6⅜	5⅜	6⅜	+ 1
1,400	11	450	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	52½	54	52½	54	— ⅛
450	31¾	970	St. L. & San Fran.	16½	18	16½	18	+ 2
970	103	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
100	31½	400	St. Paul & Duluth	60	60	60	60	— 1½
400	60	14,650	St. Paul & Omaha	124	124	124	124	— ⅛
14,650	124	8,770	Southern Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
8,770	38¾	19,710	Southern Railway	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
19,710	12¾	3,465	Southern Railway pf.	54¾	56	54½	54½	— ⅛
3,465	54¾	9	Tenn. Coal & Iron	10¼	10¼	9	9	— ⅛
9	10¼	4,670	Texas Pacific	116¼	117⅜	116¼	116¾	— ⅛
4,670	116¾	200	Third Avenue	191½	191½	191½	191½	— ⅛
200	191½	100	Union Bag & Paper	156¼	159½	156¼	156¼	— ⅛
100	156¼	16,355	Union Pacific	26½	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
16,355	26½	5,410	Union Pacific pf.	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
5,410	47¾	54,199	United States Leather	78½	78½	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
54,199	78½	14,412	U. S. Leather pf.	24½	24¾	23	23	— ⅛
14,412	24¼	6,450	United States Rubber	82½	82½	81½	81¾	— ⅛
6,450	82	425	U. S. Rubber pf.	47	49¼	47	48	— ⅛
425	47	440	Wabash	114	114	113¾	113¾	— ⅛
440	114	1,600	Wabash pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1,600	⅞	100	Wells-Fargo Express	22	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
100	22	4,170	Western Union Tel.	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	— ⅛
4,170	135	3,930	Wheeling & Lake Erie	88½	89	88	88½	— ⅛
3,930	88¼	8,680	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	11¾	12	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
8,680	11¾	1,950	Wis. Central, new	30½	31	30	30¼	— ⅛
1,950	30¼	331	Wis. Cent. pf., new	17	17½	17	17¼	— ⅛
331	17			55	55	54½	54½	— ⅛
	55							.....
		Sales	601,449					

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	
3s, r., 1918	107½	108
3s, c., 1918	108¾	108¾
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	111½	112
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅜
4s, r., 1925	129	129½
4s, c., 1925	130	130½
5s, r., 1904	110¼	110⅜
5s, c., 1904	111½	112
D. C. 3-65s	117	
Alb. & Sus.	195	
Am. Coal	140	
Am. Ice pf.	82	83½
Am. D. Tel.	25	35
Am. Sp. Mfg.	3½	5
Am. S. H. pf.	81	83
Ar. S. pf.	113¼	118
Am. T. & C.	97½	100
Am. Tob. pf.	144	145½
Bost. A. L. pf.	106½	
B. C. R. & Can. Pacific	118	
Cap. Traction	94½	96¾
C. & E. Ill. pf.	126	129
C. G. W.	9	9½
C. M. & St. P.	96¾	
C. & N. W.	171¾	172½
pf.	200	205
C. L. & W.	7¼	
C. L. & W. pf.	38	43
Cleve. & P.	188	
C. C. & I. pf.	120	123
Col. South.	5	5¼
C. & H. C.	5	
C. Law.	18½	19
Consol. Coal	50	
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	18	19
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	
D., S. S. & A.	5	6
D. S. S. & A. pf.	14¾	15¾
Eighth Av.	400	
Erie	13	13½
Erie & T. H. pf.	91	94
Ft. W. & R. G.	21	25
Hock. V. pf.	64	65
Homestake	72	75
Ill. C.	1.103	
Joliet & Chi.	175	
Kan. & Mich.	11¼	12½
K. & D. M.	3¾	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	52	18
Knick. Ice	42	45
Knick. I. pf.	97	103
Lac. G.	102	

	Bid.	Asked.
L. E. & W. pf.	79½	80
Lake Shore	198	205
Long Island	50	58
Man. C. R.	150	
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	24	25½
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	64¼	66½
Mor. & Es.	182½	185
Nat. Lead	29	30
Nat. Starch	8	9
Nat. Starch 1st pf.	65	75
New Cent. C.	35	37
N. Y. & N. H.	214	216
N. Y. C. & St. L.	14½	16
St. L. 1st pf.	80½	84½
St. L. 2d pf.	35¾	37
North. South.	88½	
P. C. 1st pf.	88	
Penn. Coal	385	
P., D. & Ev.	2¼	2⅝
Peo. & East.	3	5
P., C. C. & St. L.	74	75
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	188	
P. & W. pf.		
tr. r.	16¼	17
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilv'r pf.	7	10
Rens. & Sar.	194	
R. W. & O.	131	
Rio Gr. W.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Buys Monticello Apartments—Auction Room Dealings and Other Items.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt has bought, through Leopold Weil, from William B. Franke the Monticello apartment house, at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, a seven-story structure on a plot 100.2 by 125. The price is reported at $420,000. Mr. Hewitt has in recent years been a large investor in apartment house properties along the west side and north of Central Park. About two years ago he bought the Hotel Cecil, at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and shortly afterward the two seven-story apartment houses occupying the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for the Bowery Savings Bank to a client the Barnum property, consisting of about two and three-quarters lots, with old buildings, on the northwest side of Chatham Square, just above Mott Street.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have bought from Emil Steffens the lot, with frame building, 351 East Eighty-second Street, on which they will erect a six-story tenement, with stores, from plans by G. F. Pelham.

Max Hart has sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 758 West End Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Second Street, 17.11 by 72.

H. Rawak has sold for Elkan Kahn the two five-story flats 1,367 and 1,369 Fifth Avenue.

Meyer Hellman has sold to Francis J Schnugg four lots, 100 by 100, on the east side of Eighth Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street.

S. T. Barnes has sold, for Mrs. Arnold, to Daniel Brady, the two-story and basement frame house and lot, 25 by 100, 575 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

Dr. John H. Eden is the buyer of 16 West Forty-sixth Street, sold recently through John N. Golding.

William Crawford mortgaged yesterday to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, in the sum of $250,000, the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, together with property on the south side of Twentieth Street, 153 feet west of Sixth Avenue, both parcels being part of the site of Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's store. This transaction is only preliminary to a bond issue by the latter concern to the amount of $1,000,000, which will be underwritten by the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, and the proceeds of which will be used for the erection of the new Simpson, Crawford & Simpson building.

The Auction Room.

At the offering of twenty-four lots in the block bounded by One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets and Brook and St. Ann's Avenues, belonging to the estate of Jason Rogers, the bidding did not reach figures satisfactory to those in charge of the sale, and after one lot had been sold and two or three others tried without success Auctioneer Wells announced the withdrawal of the remainder. Anna Olt paid $4,500 for the lot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, 25 by 100.

Other offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lots 188, 189, and 190, on a map of the lands of William Adee, at Westchester, being at the junction of Madison Avenue and Bear Swamp Road, 102.3 by 105 by 150.3; foreclosure sale, to James H. Moran $7,000

By Herbert A. Sherman.

8 West Eighty-seventh Street, 18 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Nathan Mayer..... 30,000

4 West Eighty-seventh Street, adjoining, 20 by 100.8, five-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to T. J. O'Connor..... 34,250

8 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Nathan Mayer..... 36,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

852 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16 by 100.11, three-story brown-stone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to John Hoeck 10,550

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

834 and 836 Stanton Street, 39.10 by 70, five-story brick factory building; together with 338 Stanton Street, adjoining the foregoing, 19.11 by 70, vacant; partition sale, to Leon Sobel..... 80,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 11 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Harlon, referee, 249 Amsterdam Avenue, east side, south of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $28,629.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co. foreclosure sale, G. M. Speir, referee, 153 Allen Street, west side, 116.8 feet north of Rivington Street, 20.10 by 88.4, two-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,794.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Robert G. Monroe, referee, 305 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,871.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 39 Avenue A, west side, 26.5 feet south of Third Street, 26.5 by 100, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and a four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $13,015.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 314 East Houston Street, north side, 165 feet east of Avenue B, 24.11 by 89.9 by 24.10 by 91.4, three-story brick tenement and rear buildings; all title and interest of Gustav Goldman on Oct. 2, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 327 and 329 East Twenty-third Street, for two six-story and basement brick and stone flats, 25 by 85; A. P. Tiger of 1,123 Park Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 118.5 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 29 by 130.8 and 115.2; Gundlach & Koch of 204 East Eighty-sixth Street, owners; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

Beach Avenue, east side, 221.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for five three-story frame flats, 20 by 60; H. J. Jenkins of 83 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Moure & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $30,000.

Ford Street, south side, 125 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48; Thomas Morrison of 2,241 Bathgate Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 116 East Seventy-second Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; William B. Lovell, Fall River, Mass., owner; Howell & Stokes of 47 Cedar Place, architect; cost, $3,000.

Locust Avenue, east side, 40 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, to a two-story brick gas house; Central Union Gas Company of 350 Alexander Avenue, owner; cost, $1,000.

Gun Hill Road, north side, 423 feet west of Webster Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Fanny A. Dodge, premises, owner; W. H. Hollock, Jr., architect; cost, $500.

Ryer Avenue, west side, 190 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Johanna McClusky, premises, owner; John E. Kirby, architect; cost, $300.

No. 68 Ludlow Street, to a two-story and basement brick and frame store; Harris Sokolsky of 383 Grand Street, owner; Fred erick Ebeling, architect; cost, $220.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Oct. 26.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; Sarah M. Miller to Henry F. Miller $1

AVENUE D, s and 10, 37.2x90; Max Wachsmann to Rosie Wallach..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 394.11 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.5; Fred Bailey to William Schussler and another..... 100

GREENWICH AV, w s, 21 ft s of Perry St, 21x73x21x68.7; Noah Morris to Job E. Hedges 1

GREENWICH AV, w s, 21 ft s of Perry St, 21x73x21x68.7; Job E. Hedges to Jane M. Morris, quit claim..... 1

HYATT ST, s corner of Broadway, 85x100; Adelaide A. Yeandle to the Park Mortgage Company 1

HYATT ST, s w s, 85 ft s e of Broadway, 5x100; Adelaide A. Yeandle to Daniel E. Seybel 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 37.8 ft s of 95th St, 18x95; Mortimer Bishop to Thomas Adelson and another..... 1

PARK AV, e s, 90 ft s of 171st St, 50x150; Margaret A. Stevenson and others to Kneeland Moore 1

TERRACE VIEW AV, w s, 83.2 ft n of Kings Bridge Av, 150.2x86.5x150x100; Adelaide A. Yeandle to the Park Mortgage Company 1

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 922 ft n of Clark St, 228x246.7x231.7x208; A. Oldrin Salter, individually, executor, &c., to Patrick J. Keary and another..... 1

WOOSTER ST, e s, 190.2 ft n of Broome St, 60 x irregular; Lanning W. Walsh, referee, to Justus L. Bulkley and others, executors, &c 100,000

1ST AV, n e corner of 91st St, 50.8x94; Isaac Metzger to Francis J. Schnugg... 100

4TH ST, 154 East, 25x96.2; John M. Riehle to Conrad Hess..... 1

5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 119th St, 75x100; Julia Fleischmann to Simon Hoffmann 100

18TH ST, 419 East, 25x92; Helena Rexer to Kate Johnsen..... 1

21ST AV, s s, 275 ft e of 2d St, 50x114; William McNicholl to Lena W. F. Vogel and another..... 1,100

22D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Pauline Verdier to Samuel Adams and another 1

30TH ST, s s, 167 ft w of 7th Av, 23x98.9; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Thomas F. Wieland..... 14,650

44TH ST, 324 West, 17x100.5; Mary J. and Jacob Bopp to Thomas and Margaret McMahon 10,500

60TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98; William Umbach to Magdalena Allovon. 1

65TH ST, s s, 302 ft e of 10th Av, 19x100.5; John B. Cole to Samuel G. Stewart..... 1

91ST ST, 330 East, 25x100.8; Joseph Klee to Wilhelmine Klee 100

97TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 60x100.11; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Seth M. Milliken 47,500

106TH ST, s s, 197.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 27.6x100.11, with strip 0.2¼x100.11, on east side; George Hessels to Katherine Busch 100

120TH ST, 361 West, 17x100.11; Rachel Jandorf to Caroline Stern..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Anthony J. Woodruff to Mary Patterson 100

141ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Esther A. Wheaton to George H. Groth 1

156TH ST, n s, 125.3 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 24.11x100; Anna C. Arnold to Daniel Brady, quit claim..... 1

156TH ST, n s, 125.3 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 24.11x100; Anna C. Arnold, executrix, &c., to Daniel Brady..... 3,900

170TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100; Bridget Bradley to Mary and John Whalen 5,000

Recorded Leases.

ADELSON, Harry M., to Nathan Streich; Canal St, 45, 2½ years..... $1,020

ARRAS, Phillipine, and others, executors, to Antoine Steinmetz; 33d St, 110 and 112 West, 5 years..... 2,000

MERTINS, Frederick W., to Patrick O'Brien; Avenue A, 1,407, s w corner of 75th St, 1 year..... $780.

MOSES, Esther, and another to Francis Gartlan; 3d Av, 1,530 and 175 and 177 East 86th St, 5 years..... 4,000

REGAN, Thomas to F. Sussmann; Lexington Av, 719, 3 years..... 900

RUPPERT, Henry W., to John O. Bentler; Pargoes Av, 1,102, 5 years..... 540

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to George Ringler; 2d Av, 1,762, 3 years..... 1,500

WILSON, Joseph, to Thomas E. McDonald and another; 2d Av, 642, n e corner of 35th St, 5 years..... 1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

ADELSON, Thomas, and Moses A. Slone to Mortimer Bishop; Lexington Av, e s, 37.8 ft s of 95th St, 1 year..... $9,750

BOYLE, Charles, to George Ehret; 411 9th Av, demand 2,500

BURLINGAME, Fred C., to Charles H. Darmstadt; Union Av, s w corner of Dawson St, ½ year..... 1,875

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN OF NEPOMUCH to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 289 East 4th St, 5 years..... 16,000

CRAWFORD, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 20th St, s s, 153.8 w of 6th Av; 6th Av, n w corner of 19th St, leasehold, 1 year..... 250,000

FRIEDMAN, Rosa, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 334 East 4th St, 5 years 5,000

GROTH, George H., to John W. Brice; 141st St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.. 2,750

HERRMAN, Wm. P., to Italian Savings Bank; 165th St, n s, 25.6 ft w of Kelly St, 1 year 2,000

HOLDING, William F., to Charles E. and Jacob C. Appleby and another, trustees; 2,423 Jerome Av, 3 years..... 5,000

HOLDING, William F., to Charles E. and Jacob C. Appleby and another, trustees; 2,421 Jerome Av, 3 years..... 5,000

HOLDING, William F., to Charles E. and Jacob C. Appleby and another, trustees; 2,425 Jerome Av, 3 years..... 5,000

ILST, Louis, to Conrad Stein; 782 Washington St, saloon lease, demand. 3,364

HORGAN, William G. to the Bradley & Currier Company; 78th St, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ½ year..... 10,687

JACOBSSON, Morris, to Abraham J. Dworsky; 59 to 63 Avenue D; also 214 Henry St, 3 months..... 400

KARP, Davis, to Madison G. Hawke; 113th St, s s, 55.6 ft w of Park Av, ¼ year 1,500

KNAGGS, Robert L., to John Harney; Courtlandt Av, e s, 75 ft n of Benson St, 3 years..... 8,000

MARGERET, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56 West 127th St, 5 years 9,000

MICHELENA, Jennie F. and William, to Louis F. Haffen; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 203d St; also 203d St, n s, 120.9 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 1 year..... 4,500

MILLER, John L., to Michael Coleman; 76th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 110,000

MILLER, John L., to Michael Coleman; 75th St, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 15,000

MITCHELL, Sylvester L., to Louis Bossert, trustee; 440 Washington St, demand 7,028

NILES, Clara H. and Arthur L., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 80th St, n s, 165 ft w of West End Av, 2¼ years. 13,000

OPPENHEIM, Moses, to Abram E. Bamberger, guardian, &c.; 1,146 2d Av, 5 years 6,000

PEYSER, Frederick M., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 47th St, s s, 117 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

QUINLAN, Elizabeth M., to Wilhelmina Mayer; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 502 ft s of 150th St, 1 years..... 1,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Hyman Adelstein and another; Stanton St, n e corner of Clinton St, demand..... 10,000

ROSSMAN, Annie M. and Jonas A., to William M. Purdy; Alexander Av, e s, 72.2 ft s of 137th St, 1¼ years..... 3,000

ROSSMAN, Annie M. and Jonas A., to William M. Purdy; Alexander Av, e s, 86.9 ft s of 137th St, 1¼ years..... 3,000

RUSSELL, Samuel, to Max Gononsky; Park Av, s w corner of 100th St, ¼ year. 1,000

SCHLITT, Matthew and Anna, to Empire Grant Industrial Savings Bank; 153d St, n s, 295.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year..... 4,000

SCHMIDT, Bertha, to the Real Estate Trust Company; 220 East 102d St, 3 years 10,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Isaac Metzger; 1st Av, n e corner of 91st St, 1 year.. 20,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Isaac Metzger; 1st Av, n e corner of 91st St, 1 year.. 25,000

SCHULTZ, Louise and Louis, to Esther H. and Joseph Byers, trustees, &c; 215 10th Av, 5 years 16,000

SHEEDY, Catherine C., to Euphemia S. Coffin; 143d St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, demand 2,000

SHEEDY, Catherine C., to Edmund Coffin; Lots 3 to 8 and 27 to 28, map of 75 lots on 8th St, High Bridge Park, Wadsworth Av, &c., of James W. Smith, executor &c., demand..... 7,000

STOM, Caroline, to Rachel Jandorf; 361 West 125th St, 1 year..... 10,000

TELLER, Eliza M., to Peter F. Baumann; 318 West 19th St, 1 year..... 1,000

UBELACKER, Christian, to Franklin Savings Bank; 441 West 164th St, 3 years.. 3,000

VOGEL, Max C., to Conrad Stein; 782 Washington St, saloon lease, demand. 3,364

HORGAN, William G. to the Bradley & Currier Company; 78th St, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ½ year..... 10,687

JACOBSSON, Morris, to Abraham J. Dworsky; 59 to 63 Avenue D; also 214 Henry St, 3 months..... 400

KARP, Davis, to Madison G. Hawke; 113th St, s s, 55.6 ft w of Park Av, ¼ year 1,500

KNAGGS, Robert L., to John Harney; Courtlandt Av, e s, 75 ft n of Benson St, 3 years..... 8,000

MARGERET, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56 West 127th St, 5 years 9,000

MICHELENA, Jennie F. and William, to Louis F. Haffen; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, n e corner of 203d St; also 203d St, n s, 120.9 ft e of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 1 year..... 4,500

MILLER, John L., to Michael Coleman; 76th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 110,000

MILLER, John L., to Michael Coleman; 75th St, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 15,000

MITCHELL, Sylvester L., to Louis Bossert, trustee; 440 Washington St, demand 7,028

NILES, Clara H. and Arthur L., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 80th St, n s, 165 ft w of West End Av, 2¼ years. 13,000

OPPENHEIM, Moses, to Abram E. Bamberger, guardian, &c.; 1,146 2d Av, 5 years 6,000

PEYSER, Frederick M., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 47th St, s s, 117 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 4,000

QUINLAN, Elizabeth M., to Wilhelmina Mayer; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 502 ft s of 150th St, 1 years..... 1,000

ROSENBERG, Joseph, and another to Hyman Adelstein and another; Stanton St, n e corner of Clinton St, demand..... 10,000

ROSSMAN, Annie M. and Jonas A., to William M. Purdy; Alexander Av, e s, 72.2 ft s of 137th St, 1¼ years..... 3,000

ROSSMAN, Annie M. and Jonas A., to William M. Purdy; Alexander Av, e s, 86.9 ft s of 137th St, 1¼ years..... 3,000

RUSSELL, Samuel, to Max Gononsky; Park Av, s w corner of 100th St, ¼ year. 1,000

SCHLITT, Matthew and Anna, to Empire Grant Industrial Savings Bank; 153d St, n s, 295.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year..... 4,000

SCHMIDT, Bertha, to the Real Estate Trust Company; 220 East 102d St, 3 years 10,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Isaac Metzger; 1st Av, n e corner of 91st St, 1 year.. 20,000

SCHNUGG, Frances J., to Isaac Metzger; 1st Av, n e corner of 91st St, 1 year.. 25,000

SCHULTZ, Louise and Louis, to Esther H. and Joseph Byers, trustees, &c; 215 10th Av, 5 years 16,000

SHEEDY, Catherine C., to Euphemia S. Coffin; 143d St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, demand 2,000

SHEEDY, Catherine C., to Edmund Coffin; Lots 3 to 8 and 27 to 28, map of 75 lots on 8th St, High Bridge Park, Wadsworth Av, &c., of James W. Smith, executor &c., demand..... 7,000

STOM, Caroline, to Rachel Jandorf; 361 West 125th St, 1 year..... 10,000

TELLER, Eliza M., to Peter F. Baumann; 318 West 19th St, 1 year..... 1,000

UBELACKER, Christian, to Franklin Savings Bank; 441 West 164th St, 3 years.. 3,000

VOGEL, Max C., to Conrad Stein; 782 Washington St, saloon lease, demand. 3,364

WADLEY, Albert, to Vassar College; 120th St, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year. 4,300

WIEDHOPF, Adolph, to George Kessler; 422 and 424 East 75th St, ½ year..... 1,500

WIELAND, Theodore, and Frank W., to George Ehret; 13th St, s s, 167 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 14,150

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARTON, William C., to Wilhelmina Mayer ..... Nominal

HEINE, David R., to Charles L. Hoffman and another ..... Nominal

JOSEPHTHAL, Louis M., and another, executors, &c., to Louis Josephthal..... $9,000

SEVESTRE, Auguste L., to Jacob Fischel. 2,500

STEEVES, John F., to Everett L. Barnard 500

WEEKS, William R., executor, &c., to Esther G. Selby ..... Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, w s, 199 ft s of Wendover Av, 28x100; Harry W. Bell against Theresa Goldstein, owner and contractor $64

FULTON AV, w s, 126 ft s of 174th St, 125x100; Worthersposn & Son against Morris Marks, owner; Anthony Donlevy, contractor 588

FULTON AV, w s, 126.11 ft s of 174th St, 125x83.5x irregular; Michael Schuman and another against Morris Marks, owner and contractor..... 1,200

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 144th St, 75x100; William D. Grant against Rufus B. Robinson, owner and contractor..... 544

3D AV, s e corner of 174th St, 100x100.11; Hirsch Kaplan against David Cohen, owner; Max Navias, contractor; Wolf Berman, sub-contractor..... 26

8TH AV, n w corner of 148th St, 100x100; Olsen & Co. against George Brown and Lewis Hellman, owners and contractors 60

10TH ST, s s, 285.5 ft w of 5th Av, 43x90; Clifford L. Miller against the Society of the New York Hospital, owner; Robinson & Wallace, contractors; Patrick T. Fitzgerald, sub-contractor..... 829

54TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 125x100; John Kingston & Son against Rosamond Herter, owner; Fanning & Travers, contractors..... 119

174TH ST, n s, 53.6 ft w of Fulton Av, 125x100; Joseph Tompkins against Morris Marks, owner and contractor..... 350

174TH ST, n s, 53.6 ft w of Fulton Av, 125x100; Mayer Schnes against Morris Marks, owner and contractor..... 50

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 139th St, 75x100; Manhattan Improvement Company, on Mary A. McNamee, to Emanuel Doctor, (two orders)..... $800

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, extends from 139th to 140th St, 175x100; Manhattan Improvement Company, on Mary A. McNamee, to Emanuel Doctor..... 200

Says Lien Was Filed Wrongfully.

David Cohen declared yesterday that the mechanic's lien filed on Wednesday by Max Navias against the premises at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, owned by Mr. Cohen, was filed wrongfully. He asserted that he did not owe Mr. Navias one cent, the latter having been paid in full for all work done by him.

Lis Pendens.

GRAND ST, 384; Georgianna L. Cook against Jenny A. Cornwell and others, (partition); attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

MAPLE AV, e s, 50 ft s of 1st St, 25x100, 24th Ward; Marion Campbell against George E. Hanson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. P. Beach.

SCAMMEL ST, 34, and 325 East 5d St; Mary Goodwin against Jonathan J. Crooks and others, (partition;) attorneys, Carperter & Hassett.

4TH ST, s e s, 240 ft n e of Union Av, 60.10x100x62.4x100; Charles F. Brooks against William I. Weller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Stoutenburgh.

4TH ST, s e s, 180 ft n e of Union Av, 40x100, Bronx, (two actions;) Charles F. Brooks against Pincus Lowenfeld and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. H. Stoutenburgh.

10TH AV, 833; Henry B. Vaughan against Edward V. Loew and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

13TH ST, s s, 108 ft e of 2d Av, 25x103.3; George Carter, trustee, &c., against James H. Butler, trustee, &c., (action for removal of trustee, &c.;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

102D ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 47.6x55; Emily M. Lawrence, executrix, &c., against Henrietta P. Siefke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Nash & Jones.

118TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 17x100.11; New York Life Insurance Company against Annie McReynolds and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

123D ST, n s, 45.1 ft e of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Emeline Barker and others against Mary E. N. Bogart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. H. & F. L. Crawford.

149TH ST, s s, 415 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; William H. Bagnell and others, trustees, &c., against William Wahle and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell.

158TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Elton Av, 21 ft to Melrose Av x200 to 157th St x21x200 to beginning; Bella Metzger and others, executors, &c., against James A. Simpson and others, (second amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.76⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28⅜
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	7 5-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅛
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06¼
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.24

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Flour steady. No. 2 Spring wheat, 70½@72c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@70c; No. 2 red, 71@72c; No. 2 corn, 32½@33c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32¾@33c; No. 2 oats, 23¼c; No. 2 white, 26@26½c; No. 3 white, 25@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 45¼c; No. 2 barley, 39@44c; No. 1 flaxseed; and Northwestern, $1.28½@1.29; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $8@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5.25@5.27½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.70@5.15; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.35@5.45; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, choice, $7.50.

COTTON.—The cotton market was feverish much of the early session owing to general uncertainty as to the outcome of the efforts of Europe to depress values on this side and a determined attempt on the part of Southern dealers to market their staple at current or higher prices. In sympathy with weak cables the market went off 1 to 3 points at the start, and during the first few minutes was unsettled, with foreign selling a feature. It was soon evident that good buying orders had been uncovered by the break and this demand, together with extremely light receipts at nearly all points in the belt, led to lively covering, and during the rest of the forenoon the general tendency of prices was upward.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
October	7.03	7.03	7.01	7.04@7.05
November	6.95	7.05	6.95	7.04@7.05
December	7.00	7.06	6.99	7.05@7.06
January	7.03	7.09	7.01	7.08@7.09
February	7.07	7.09	7.07	7.10@7.11
March	7.07	7.13	7.06	7.12@7.13
April	7.08	7.14	7.08	7.13@7.15
May	7.11	7.16	7.10	7.15@7.16
June	7.13	7.16	7.11	7.16@7.17
July	7.12	7.18	7.12	7.17@7.18
August	7.12	7.18	7.12	7.17@7.18
September	6.92	6.92	6.92	6.91@6.93

Southern spot markets were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, good demand at 6 13-16c; Mobile, dull; lower, at 6½c; Savannah, 6 13-16c; Charleston, ⅛c lower, at 6 13-16c; Wilmington, ⅛c lower, at 7⅛c; Norfolk, 7 1-16c; Baltimore, 7½c; Augusta, 7c; Memphis, 7c; St. Louis, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Spot cotton in buyers' favor; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales; receipts, 24,000 bales; American, 24,000 bales; mid-upland, 3 15-16d. Futures opened barely steady at 1 point lower and closed steady at ½ point higher to ½ point lower. December-January, 3.54d; January-February, 3.53s; February-March, 3.52b; March-April, 3.52s; April-May, 3.52s; May-June, 3.52s; June-July, 3.52s; July-August, 3.52s; August-September, 3.56d; September-October, 3.56¼s; October-November, 3.55½s; November-December, 3.54½b. Manchester—Yarns dull; cloths move slowly.

WOOL.—LONDON, Oct. 26.—There was a good attendance at the Wool Exchange here today, when 2,683 bales of sheepskins were put on sale, practically all of which were sold. Merinos and good crossbreds were in active demand at ½d advance, and finest merinos in some cases ¾d advance. Low crossbreds were up ¼d. The Continent was buyer of the best grades. The general strength was due to the shortness of supplies, the practical stoppage of shipments to the Cape, and firmness of holders. The following are the sales and prices obtained for clothing and combing: New South Wales—94 bales at 6¾@8¾d. Victoria—358 bales at 4¾@8¾d. South Australia—1,125 bales at 3¾@9¾d. West Australia—526 bales at 3¾@10d. Tasmania—170 bales. New Zealand—260 bales at 3¾@9¾d. Buenos Ayres—3 bales at 4¾@6½d. Falkland Islands—84 bales at 5@7d. Punta Arenas—42 bales at 2¾@8¼d.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	75 9-16	76	75 9-16	75¾
May	79½	79½	79½	79¾
Corn—				
December	39⅞	40¼	39¾	40¼
May	39⅝	39⅝	89	39¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	70 11-16	71	70 11-16	70¾
May	74¾	74¾	74 5-16	74⅜
Corn—				
October	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
December	31⅝	32⅛	31⅝	32
May	33⅜	33 9-16	33⅜	33⅝
Oats—				
October				22½
December	22 11-16	22¾	22 11-16	22⅝
May	24½	24 9-16	24¾	24⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Following the firmer curb closing here Wednesday, the Chicago curb prices were better yesterday morning, and when the official opening came the local market was found in a firm an advance of ¼c, cables being expected to show a bullish tendency abroad. In this respect, however, the foreign news was disappointing. Yet the local market continued to advance, until December wheat, which closed yesterday at 75½c, showed 76c, at which point the market turned a little easier under local liquidation. At noon, however, the trading basis was about 75⅝c for December wheat, with the market at that hour, however, showing a weak undertone. The cash market was quiet, but firmer. As far as reported, sales reached 80,000 bushels, all outports, for export. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76½c, spot; new No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79¼c, to arrive; new No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 77¼c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80¾c, to arrive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, October, 68¾c; December, 67¾c; May, 70⅝@70¾c. On track: No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66¾c. Flour—Demand fair; first patents, $3.75@$3.85; second patents, $3.55@$3.65; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH, Oct. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 69¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 68¾c; October, 68¾c; December, 68¾c; May, 72c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c; No. 3 Spring, 61¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 70½c; No. 2 Northern, 66@68¼c. Rye—No. 1, 57¼c. Barley—No. 2, 46½@47c; sample, 38@46c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 40¼c elevator, 41c delivered, and 41⅛c free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 28¾c; No. 3 oats, 28c; No. 2 white, 31½@32c; No. 3 white, 30½c; track mixed, 28½@30c; track white, 30@35c; No. 2 white, clips, 31½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 65c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; State rye, 62@63c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41½@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 46@50c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.20; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears, $3@$3.20; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.55@$2.65; no grade, $18.75 per ton, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.35@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.75. Corn Meal—Kiln dried, $2.30@$2.35, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 90@92c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $16; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $16.75@$17.50, sacks, spot, $17@$17.25; coarse Winter bran, $16@$18, latter white; fine, $16; middlings, $16@$18.50; city feed, 17@$17.50; hominy chop, $16.50, bulk; oil meal, $27.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.75@$12; short clear, $10.25@$12. BEEF—Mess, $5.50@$10; family, $11@$12.50; packet, $10.50@$12; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—$23@$24.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 6c; 180 lb, 6¼c; 160 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 6½c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6½c; pickled shoulders, 7c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; Western greens, 8¾@8⅞c; Western S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—$5.60; city, $5.30@$5.35; refined, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6; Brazil, kegs, $7.75; compound, city, 5½c; Western, 5¼@5⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 8c; city lard stearine, 7@7¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—3:45 P. M.—Closing:

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ANTHONY FARRELL, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Anthony Farrell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 8th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of NATHAN GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,607.

To the creditors of Nathan Goldberg of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Nathan Goldberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

October 26, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC HAFT, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Haft, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 23d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, November 1st, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

Dated New York, October 26th, 1899.

NO. 1,604.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN MASON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Mason of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said John Mason was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 26th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HEINRICH SINGER and JERRY SINGER, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Heinrich Singer of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt, and Jerry Singer of Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, Kings County, State of New York, and the firm of Singer Brothers, composed of said bankrupts aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Heinrich Singer and Jerry Singer were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 26th, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LILY W. BERESFORD, (formerly LILY W. CHURCHILL,) George G. Williams, and Jacob K. Lockman, trustees under the last will and testament of Louis C. Hamersley, deceased, plaintiffs, against LOUISA C. FRIEDLINE, Esther Lowy, Arthur Lowy, and Mary Levy, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious the true first name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs,) Leon Frederichrich, and Maurice Frederichrich, The Freidenrich Company, Max Kaufmann, Arthur Rosenberg, and William Sauermann, doing business under the firm name and style of Rosenberg & Sauermann, Tobias Markowitz, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, September 15th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and P. O. address, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York city.

To the defendants, Arthur Lowy and Mary Levy, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, the true first name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to the plaintiffs.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of October, 1899, and filed on the 25th day of October, 1899, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, October 25th, 1899.

GEORGE G. DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. o27-law7tF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

OLMSTEAD, JOHN F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise O. Wheeler, James F. Olmstead, and William Rolfe Olmstead, the heirs at law next of kin of JOHN F. OLMSTEAD, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Ida Leora Olmstead of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of John F. Olmstead, late of the County of New York, deceased, and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CAMPBELL & CLARE, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o27-law6wF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next. Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-law6mF

NEVILLE, CATHARINE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent. To Jennie Neville, Thomas Neville, Elizabeth Schaf, Ellen Baker, and George Nicholas McElroy, if living, and if dead, to the widow, heirs, and next of kin, if there be any of said George Nicholas McElroy, whose names and places of residence are unknown to the petitioner and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained, all of the foregoing being the heirs and next of kin of CATHARINE NEVILLE, also known as KATE G. NEVILLE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Joseph H. Fargis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 23d day of August, 1899, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Catharine Neville, also known as Kate G. Neville, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CAMPBELL & CLARE, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. o27-law6wF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next. Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. HENRY J. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—JOSEPH APPLEGATE, plaintiff, against ERHARD GELHARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of October, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the third day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Sheriff in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 27th day of October, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

All those certain leasehold premises, with the appurtenances thereto, described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York on the westerly side of Avenue "A," between Second and Third Streets, and known and distinguished on a map in possession of the trustees for John J. Astor under will of William Astor, deceased, by the number one hundred and fifty-four, (154,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Avenue "A" distant twenty-six (26) feet five inches and seven-eighths of an inch (5⅞) southerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly line of Avenue "A" by the southerly line of Third Street, and running thence westerly parallel with said line of Third Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with said line of Avenue "A" twenty-six feet five inches and seven-eighths of an inch (26 ft. 5⅞ in.); thence easterly parallel with said line of Third Street one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Avenue "A"; thence northerly along said line of Avenue "A" twenty-six feet five inches and seven-eighths of an inch (26.5⅞) to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said parties of the first part, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of leases and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, said premises being leasehold premises and said indenture of leases above referred to being:

One bearing date the 30th day of March, 1886, and made by William Astor of the City of New York, N. Y., to one Joseph Brull and his assigns, of the same place, of the premises above described, for the term of nineteen years from the 1st day of May, 1886, at the annual rental of eight hundred and fifty dollars, and by said Joseph Brull duly assigned to one Joseph A. Hoffman and one Emma Hoffman, and by said Joseph A. Hoffman and Emma Hoffman duly assigned to one Jacob Becker, now deceased; and by said Jacob Becker, during his lifetime, duly assigned to one Justina Phelps, and by said Justina Phelps duly assigned to said Jacob Becker, (now deceased,) and one Sophia Becker as joint tenants, and thereafter duly assigned by said Sophia Becker, individually and as executrix under the will of said Jacob Becker, deceased, to said defendant Erhard Gelhard, and by said Erhard Gelhard duly assigned to the defendants George Buhlman and Joseph Schadle, and

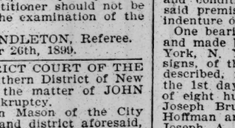
One bearing date the 1st day of November, 1896, made by James R. Roosevelt, Henry B. Ely, and Douglas Robinson, Trustees for John J. Astor, under the will of said William Astor, deceased, to said Sophia Becker, her executors, administrators, and assigns, of the premises above described, for the term of twenty years from the 1st day of November, 1896, at the yearly rental of eight hundred and fifty dollars for the first nine years thereof, and at the yearly rental of one thousand dollars for the balance of said term, subject, however, to the existing rights created by the lease first above described.) said lease bearing date the 1st day of November, 1896, having been duly assigned by said Sophia Becker to said Erhard Gelhard, and by said Erhard Gelhard to said Joseph Schadle and George Buhlman.

Dated New York, October 4, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
SILAS STRAUSS, Deputy Sheriff.

BRIGHAM & BAYLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 37 and 39 Liberty St., Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property, an interest in which is to be sold. Its street number is 85 Avenue A.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $12,610.50, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $404.62, with interest thereon from the 14th day of August, 1899, making, with the expenses of this sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the sheriff, is $345.50, with interest thereon. [At the date of the sale there will be in the hands of the receiver of the rents and profits of the property, appointed in this action, approximately the sum of $1,030, which amount will be applicable to the amounts due as aforesaid.]

Dated New York, October 4, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
SILAS STRAUSS, Deputy Sheriff.

o6-2aw8wF&Tu&o27

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

CRARY, CHARLES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thankful M. Jennings, Sandford A. Seamans, and Rial M. Denison, as executors of the last will and testament of Mary C. Seamans, deceased; Julia Buckland, Amanda B. Ferris, Helen B. Crary, as administratrix, &c., of Arabella Crary, deceased; Nellie C. Denison, Zada Crary, Emily C. Jamieson, Bessie Crary Myers, Charles D. Crary, Sarah C. Perrigo, (now Whitlock,) Minnie F. Sandford, Hattie Parker Millington, Sarah J. Ogden, George W. Crary, William P. Crary, Lewis Fergason, Gertrude W. Jennings, as executrix of the last will and testament of Charles B. Jennings deceased; Lillian C. Barkley, Frederick Barkley, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Mary E. Crary, deceased; Florence McKie, (now Brady,) Catharine W. McKie, Helen D. C. Denison, Mabel McLaren, Edith S. Hall, Joanna Mathews, Gertrude Mathews, Sarah Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, Carrie Bogart, Charles Crary Corbett, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Mary E. Corbett, the mother of said minor Charles Crary Corbett, and the person with whom he resides; Charles Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years; Gertrude Hanson, a minor under the age of fourteen years, and Henry J. Hanson, the father of said minors Charles Hanson and Gertrude Hanson, and the person with whom they reside, and to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES CRARY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account and proceedings of Elmer Adelbert Darling and Isaac N. Mills, as testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county of New York, at said county, the 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

o22-law6wF&n3

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, Esq., Attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-law6MF

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES, Attys. for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au25-law6mF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 873 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SOPHIA E. BEACH, plaintiff, against ALFRED HANLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, November fifteenth, 1899, by Herbert A. Sherman, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant four hundred and sixty-two feet and six inches eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, running thence northwardly and parallel with said easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches in the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifteen feet and six inches; thence southwardly and again parallel with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of another party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; thence westwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street fifteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

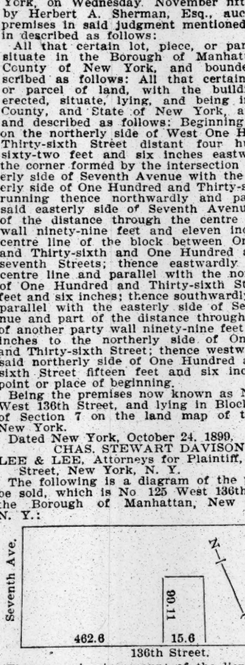
Being the premises now known as Number 125 West 136th Street, and lying in Block No. 1,921 of Section 7 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON, Referee.

LEE & LEE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is No 125 West 136th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty and 14-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of October, 1899, besides costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and forty-seven and 75-100 dollars, with interest thereon from October twenty-first, 1899, and the expenses of the sale, estimated at one hundred and fifty dollars. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property, which, with interest to November fifteenth, 1899, the date fixed for the sale thereof, with further interest thereon to the date of closing sale of said property, are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is three hundred and seventy-three and 80-100 dollars.

CHAS. STEWART DAVISON, Referee.

LEE & LEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 20 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

o25-2aw8wW&F&n15

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES J. GOODRICH and ROBERT L. HARRISON, as trustees for Mary Gertrude Edson Aldrich, plaintiff, against NAOMI C. PAINE, as executrix of and trustee under the will of HANFORD SMITH, deceased, and individually and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue; running thence southwardly, parallel with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets; thence eastwardly, along said centre line, twenty-two feet two inches; thence northwardly, again parallel with Eighth Avenue, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; and thence westwardly, along said southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-two feet two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 11th, 1899.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 258 West 129th St.:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $12,391.50, with interest thereon from the 9th day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $361.37, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $503.34 and interest.

Dated New York, 11th day of October, 1899.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.

o11-2aw8wW&F&n10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN LARACY FINLAY, plaintiff, against JOHN GOODWIN and PHILIP LARACY as executors, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet easterly from the intersection of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and running thence southerly through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets; thence easterly parallel with Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and through a party wall and parallel with the Sixth Avenue ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches; to the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street; thence westerly and along the southerly side of Thirty-sixth Street twenty-five (25) feet, to a place of beginning, known as No. 54 on a certain map of property belonging to the City of New York, and known by the street No. 66 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York City.

—Dated New York, October 20th, 1899.

ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

ROBERT DAVIDSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BENJAMIN F. EDSALL, Attorney for Defendants John Goodwin and others, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ALBERT E. HARTCORN, Guardian ad Litem for Infant Defendant, 29 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 66 West 36th Street:

The premises will be sold subject to the lien of every debt of Katherine Laracy Goodwin, deceased. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $403.18 and $1,700 and interest.—Dated New York, 20th day of October, 1899.

ISAAC L. MILLER, Referee.

o24-2aw3wTu&F&n16

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 18 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 18 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Westchester.—WILLIAM HENRY HORNER and another, plaintiffs, against JAMES WILLOX HORNER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 23rd day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of The Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, being part of a certain lot designated by the number 2 (two) on a map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in the Town of West Farms, Westchester County, New York," made by Andrew Findlay, dated Westchester, December 27th, 1851, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County. The premises hereby intended to be conveyed being bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Adams Place, distant two hundred and five and sixty-seven one-hundredths (205.67) feet southwesterly from the southwesterly corner of Adams Place and East One Hundred and Eighty-third (183d) Street, (formerly Columbia Avenue) and running thence northwesterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, fifty (50) feet; thence southwesterly and parallel with Adams Place one (1) foot; thence again northwesterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, eighty-eight and nine-teen one-hundredths (88.19) feet to Kingsbridge Road; thence in a southerly direction along said Kingsbridge Road, twenty-seven and seventy-eight one-hundredths (27.78) feet; thence southeasterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, eighty and forty-four one-hundredths (80.44) feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with Adams Place, one (1) foot; thence southeasterly and parallel with East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Frederick A. Tisham by Jesse C. Bennett and wife by deed bearing date May 15th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 7, Liber 38, Page 215, and indexed under block number 1,847 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

ROOSEVELT & KOBBE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, being the premises above described and referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

West 112th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11,435.87, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $220.50, and together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $196.08 and interest.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

o17-2aw3wTu&F&nS

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BRADLEY & CURRIER CO., Plaintiff, against ROBERT L. ASKEY et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

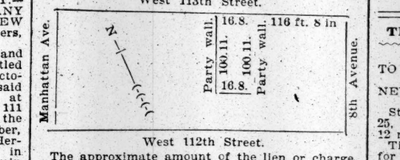
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point in the centre line of the block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets, distant two hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches westerly from Seventh Avenue, and thence runningwesterly line of Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street, twenty-four feet six inches; running thence southerly ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point on the north side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant two hundred and ninety-two feet two inches westerly from Seventh Avenue, and thence running easterly along the northerly line of Twenty-seventh Street twenty-four feet six inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

OTIS & PRESSINGER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York.

Street and number of this property is 225 West 27th Street.



The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages, one for $25,000, with interest at 5% from May 31st, 1899, and the other for $2,500, with interest at 6% from May 31, 1899.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,817.17, with interest thereon from 23d day of October, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to about $171.85, with interest from October 23d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $376.49 and interest.

Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee

o24-2aw3wTu&F&nov14

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 6, Jan. 29, & April 16
EMPRESS OF CHINA....Dec. 4, Feb. 6, May 7th
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 1, March 26

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
and AUSTRALIA.

MIOWERA.....Nov. 17|WARRIMOO....Dec. 15
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

†Kaiser W. d. Gr.Oct. 31|Trave.....Nov. 14
Lahn.....Nov. 7|Saale.....Nov. 21
Kaiser Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cherb'g & Southampton
†Twin-screw Expr. Steamer.

SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Nov. 9, 10 A. M.
Koenig

MANY BID FOR CITY BONDS

Average of 107.30 Offered for Issue of $2,877,107.

COLER THINKS PRICES GOOD

The Bonds to be Distributed in Small Lots and Awards to be Announced To-day.

Bids for $2,877,107.32 of 3½ per cent. bonds of the City of New York were opened by the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday. These bonds are a part of the issue of $9,000,000 which was to have been sold on Oct. 18, but which was withdrawn on account of the prevalent tightness of the money market. Of the issue, $1,849,107.32 is for replenishing the fund for street and park openings, $458,000 is for the redemption of assessment bonds for the improvement of Park Avenue above One Hundred and Sixth Street, and $570,000 is for the payment of the award made for the franchises and plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. The last-named bonds run for twenty years and the others for thirty years.

The syndicate composed of Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offered 105.41 for the whole or none of the issue; Ambrose K. Ely, trustee, offered 106 for $180,000 of the thirty-year bonds; R. L. Day & Co. offered 106.811 for the thirty-year bonds and 105.031 for the twenty-year issue; E. D. Shepard & Co. bid 107.25 for all or any part of $1,000,000 of the thirty-year bonds. Kountze Brothers made six bids, as follows: For $570,000 twenty-year bonds, 104.50; for $349,107.32, 105; for $458,000, 105; for $500,000, 105.25; for $500,000, 105.50; for $500,000, 106, the last five bids being for parts of the thirty-year issues. The Western National Bank offered to take the entire issue at 104.50; the People's Trust Company offered 106 for $1,000,000 of thirty-year bonds; Farson, Leach & Co. bid $8,072,900 for the whole amount offered; the Hamilton Trust Company offered to take $100,000 of bonds at 107.78, and $25,000 more at 107.98; Hinman Brothers bid 104.75 for $40,000 of the long-term bonds; the Knickerbocker Trust Company offered 108.608 for $300,000 of the thirty-year bonds, and 106.306 for the $570,000 short-term bonds; the Manufacturers' Trust Company offered 107.78 for $125,000 of the long-term issues; James H. Olyphant & Co. bid 107.27 for $50,000 of the thirty-year bonds; Sternberger, Field & Sinn offered to take the entire amount at 107.475, and Aubrey Bennett offered 107.30 for $1,000 of the long-term bonds.

Two of the bids received were thrown out—one because no check was inclosed, the other because it was trivial, the bidder offering to take $7.32 at par.

Controller Coler said, after the proposals had been opened, that, in view of the high money rates, the prices offered were very satisfactory. The bids, he said, averaged about 107.30 for the entire issue. At the last sale, about four months ago, Farson, Leach & Co. obtained $10,000,000 of bonds at 109.245, but that, the Controller explained, was at a time when there was plenty of money. No one firm, Mr. Coler said, would get the entire issue, a computation having shown that it would be to the city's interest to have the bonds distributed in small parcels. The awards will be announced this afternoon.

Brooklyn Teachers to be Paid.

Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell said last night that an arrangement had been made by which the Brooklyn schoolteachers would receive their September pay in about ten days. It has been decided to pay them on the old basis, and the question of raising salaries will be decided later. If they are entitled to any benefits under the Ahearn law, their increase of salary will date from Sept. 1.

GEN. BUTT RETAINS COL. BACON

Charges Against Major Gen. Roe Expected to Go to the Governor Early Next Week.

Everywhere in National Guard circles where the trouble between Major Gen. Roe and Brig. Gen. Butt was discussed yesterday there was the liveliest conjecture as to what action Gov. Roosevelt would take when the charges reach him. As told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the commander of the First Brigade has decided to bring charges of violating the code against the Major General commanding the Guard.

It was learned in the course of the day that Gen. Butt had secured for counsel Col. Alexander S. Bacon, the well-known military lawyer, who is a graduate of West Point, like Major Gen. Roe. The news that Gen. Butt had secured Col. Bacon for counsel removed all doubt as the preparation of the much-discussed charges, and officers close to both Generals made up their minds that there was no hope at this stage of averting this huge scandal in the Guard. It is generally understood that the charges will be laid before Gov. Roosevelt early next week.

Officers high in the Guard were busy all day yesterday discussing the probable action of the Governor when he receives the charges. Some thought that a court of inquiry would be ordered, while others maintained that nothing less than a court-martial could meet the exigencies of the case.

One prominent officer who will not let his name be used expressed the opinion that Gov. Roosevelt would think twice before bringing Gen. Roe before any court on any charges preferred by Gen. Butt. "Gen. Roe is too well-informed an officer," he said, "to put himself in a position where he could be accused of violating the military regulations of the State.

"It is singular that discord has broken out only in the First Brigade and that in the affairs of the Fifth Brigade, of which Gen. George Moore Smith is commander, such harmony prevails."

GARDINER AND GRAND JURY.

Delayed Murder Trials, Including Molineux's, Cause an Investigation.

District Attorney Gardiner has troubles of his own. Next week he is promised an investigation by the Mazet committee, and yesterday it developed that the October Grand Jury had determined to do a little investigating on its own account.

The fact that there were twenty-eight prisoners awaiting trial in the Tombs on the charge of murder, and that the General Sessions Courts had very little to do, was called to their attention in the press. As a consequence, yesterday, a committee of three members was appointed to visit the Tombs and personally interview the prisoners awaiting trial for murder. The Chairman of the committee was Richard Ware. The committee asked the accused men if they were ready for trial, and received a response in the affirmative in each case. When Molineux was asked if he was ready for trial he answered that he had always been ready.

ABSOLUTE FAITH NOT NEEDED.

The Rev. Dr. Nash So Declares at the Episcopal "Day of Rest."

The Protestant Episcopal Church in this city has established what is called a "Day of Rest and Inspiration" for social workers, and yesterday the first day of the kind was observed at the pro-cathedral in Stanton Street.

The reason for establishing such a day, said the Rev. Dr. Paddock, rector of the pro-cathedral, yesterday, was that much of the work of the missionaries and the other social workers is very trying, and they meet with many discouragements, and so it was deemed wise to bring them together occasionally to join in singing hymns and praying, so that they may get new inspiration and encouragement in their work.

The hardest task of the day was borne by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Nash, professor of the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Cambridge, who had been asked to come over to instruct and entertain the workers. The addresses in the afternoon were on "The Broken Life," "Prayer and Attention," and "The Freshness of Life." In the third address the speaker made a departure from the old rule of absolute and unquestioning faith which the priesthood imposes upon its hearers, and was of the opinion that reasonable doubt was a means of progress and would lead to the investigation and confirmation of the truth.

$5 jacket suits for boys of 8 to 14 are not uncommon; but a really good suit at $5, made from fresh this-season goods, is decidedly out of the common.

Have just marked a hundred new suits $5 to point our argument.

Surely $4.50 to $13 ought to assure the filling of any sailor suit want.

To describe would be but to confuse.

Everything boys wear; men too.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

OLD HOTEL TO CHANGE HANDS.

New Owner for Smith & McNell's, Founded in 1853.

Smith & McNell's, the old down-town restaurant and hotel, will change hands shortly for the first time in its long career. It is one of the last of the old-time hotels to remain in the lower end of Manhattan, and has been a favorite lunching place for two generations of New Yorkers. The name of the prospective owner cannot yet be learned, but it is said to be a well-known hotel man of this city. An inventory of the contents of the hotel is being made, and other preparations are in progress for the transfer of the hotel.

T. R. McNell, the present proprietor, is the surviving partner of the old firm. When seen yesterday he was engaged in overseeing the preparation of the food. Mr. McNell has reached his seventieth year, but he continues a policy of personal supervision. "Yes," he said, in answer to an inquiry, "I've had offers for the good will of the house, and very likely the deal will go through. I've grown old in the business, and perhaps it's time for me to step out."

Mr. McNell said he did not know the name of the prospective owner, as the negotiations so far had been made through David Murray of the law firm of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge of 35 Nassau Street. He said he could not make known the amount of the offer.

Smith & McNell's has stood on Washington Street, near the corner of Vesey, since 1853. The rear of the hotel faces Greenwich Street. During the entire forty-six years Mr. McNell has remained continuously at his post, except on two occasions, once when he went on a trip to Europe, and once when he visited California.

The house was first started as a coffee and cake restaurant at 203 Washington Street, where Henry Smith and T. R. McNell succeeded F. H. Way. At that time there were few restaurants down town, and Smith & McNell's soon gained a reputation on account of its low prices and the quality and quantity of the food.

The growth of the restaurant was rapid, and it was afterward enlarged into a hotel, which now takes in the buildings from 193 to 201 Washington Street, and from 196 to 200 Greenwich Street. It has accommodations for 300 guests.

The death of Henry Smith, the senior partner, occurred in 1871. Mr. McNell has since carried on the business alone, and it has brought to him a considerable fortune.

While the hotel has had but few noted men among its patrons, owing to its low rates, it has sheltered a small army of old-time New Yorkers, and during the recent yacht races was crowded with out-of-town yachting men. On more than one occasion, too, in the Winter it has proved a valuable shelter during severe snowstorms, when belated up-town residents were stranded in the lower part of the city.

LEGAL NOTES.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—The Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company, whose three years' lease of premises owned by J. I. Coleman terminated on the 1st of May, 1898, notified him, before the end of the term, of their intention to move at that time. They did move, but a sub-tenant remained in possession of his portion of the building for several weeks afterward. On the 1st of June Mr. Coleman relet the entire premises for a new term to a different tenant. He then sued the brewing company to recover rent for the entire premises for the month of May. Judgment given in his favor in a Municipal Court has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Leventritt, giving the opinion, said the company became liable for the holding over of the sub-tenant, and the latter's acts entitled the plaintiff to an election whether he would regard the defendant as a trespasser or hold it liable as a tenant, and the term of the lease being for three years, the holding over tenancy would be for one year. The reletting at the end of one month to a different tenant for a new term destroyed the contention that plaintiff elected to hold defendant liable as tenant of the entire premises, because of the holding over of the sub-tenant. To accept the plaintiff's contention would lead to the inconsistent position of holding that, after electing to treat the defendant as tenant for another year, and recover rent from it on that basis, the plaintiff could relet the same premises for the same period, less one month, to a different tenant.

***

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO SUE THE MUNICIPALITY.—When Agnes Sheehy was about to sue the city for damages for injuries she received through falling upon the sidewalk on Washington Avenue, above One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, on the evening of Sept. 22, 1894, the written notice required by the act of 1886 to be served within six months upon the Controller in such case, and which was so served by her attorneys on Nov. 10, described the nature of the accident, stated the location where it occurred, and that damages were demanded. Upon the trial, the Court, on motion of the Corporation Counsel, dismissed the complaint because the notice referred to did not contain an express statement of an intention to commence an action. That judgment was affirmed by the Appellate Division, Justices Barrett and Ingraham dissenting. The Court of Appeals has directed a reversal and new trial, holding that the act had been substantially complied with, and that it was error for the trial court to refuse to permit the plaintiff to show by the books of the Corporation Counsel's office that the notice was filed and entered there as a "notice of intention to commence action. Chapter 372, Laws of 1886,'" and that it answered every purpose for which such a notice was intended. The absence or presence of the notice of intention to sue required by the act of 1886 was held to relate to the remedy, and not to the right, and hence the service of a proper notice under the statute was not strictly a part of the plaintiff's cause of action.

***

ALIGHTING FROM TROLLEY CARS.—Margaret Doyle, in her suit in the First Municipal Court for damages from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for injuries she received while getting off one of the company's cars at the corner of King and Hudson Streets, testified on the trial that, in obedience to her signal, the car stopped. She thereupon alighted, and, after both feet were upon the pavement, the car started and dragged her along for about the width of two houses. Her skirt was caught by some part of the car, but in what manner did not appear. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment given by Justice Wauhope Lynn in favor of the defendant. Justice MacLean, giving the opinion, held that the company was not liable, there being no evidence of any defect in the car, which was built in June, 1898, of the most approved pattern, and that the decision that plaintiff had failed to establish a case was right.

Friday & Saturday, Oct. 27th & 28th.

Special Sale of

All Silk Umbrellas.

26 & 28-inch,
for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Ladies' handles; of pearl, ivory and natural wood with gold and silver deposit.

Men's handles; of natural wood and horn with silver trimmings,

$2.95
each,
value $4.00 to $5.50.

Lord & Taylor.
Broadway & 20th St.

DOCTORS' MEETING ENDED

Reports and Papers Presented and Officers Elected.

FEDERAL HEALTH LEGISLATION

Committee to Continue Its Advocacy of the Spooner Bill When the Next Congress Meets.

The New York State Medical Association brought its annual meeting to a close yesterday. Besides the reading of many papers, the annual election of officers was held, and several reports were made and committees appointed.

The most important report was that of the Committee on National Health Legislation, appointed in December, 1898, to aid in promoting the passage of a bill through Congress creating a National Bureau of Health. The Committee co-operated with the American Medical Association, with which it conferred on three bills on health legislation, then before Congress, these being the Spooner, Caffery, and Hepburn bills. All these were designed to give additional powers to the Marine Hospital Service. None of these bills, the report says, was brought to the stage of final action owing to the Spanish war. The report, on the authority of Dr. Wingate of the American Medical Association, says that the effort to pass the Spooner bill will be renewed in the next Congress with a fair prospect of success.

"The American Medical Association," the report adds, "proposes to create a Government health commission, having as its basis the medical profession of the United States as represented in the health boards of the different States and Territories. The Spooner bill is designed to accomplish that purpose." The report, signed by Drs. Stephen Smith and E. D. Ferguson, was accepted, and the committee continued for another year.

Dr. Thomas L. Bennett of this city read a paper on "The Administration of Nitrous Oxide with Air or with Oxygen." He began by saying it was surprising that an anaesthetic possessing such remarkable qualities as nitrous oxide should not long ago have come into very general use in surgery, and that it had not done so was due in most part to a lack of knowledge of its possibilities. While it is true, he said, that nitrous oxide has its limitations as an anaesthetic for surgical purposes, there remains a field of considerable extent in which its use is attended with the utmost satisfaction in the majority of cases.

Dr. Bennett then discussed the distinguishing characteristics of the narcosis produced by nitrous oxide as compared with that of chloroform or ether, which he placed in two groups, favorable and unfavorable, the former being the absence of unpleasant or suffocative odor, the rapid action, the absence of excitement, struggling or great stimulation, the comparative freedom from after effects, and safety. The unfavorable characteristics are asphyxial phenomena, the light form of narcosis, and the difficulty of administration.

The best results, the speaker said, came from the proper admixture of nitrous oxide and pure oxygen. The doctor closed his paper by giving a list of surgical operations in which nitrous oxide and air or oxygen could be used successfully.

Dr. Thomas P. Scully of Rome contributed a paper on "Appendicitis: Its Treatment from a Medical and Surgical Standpoint." He said, in part:

"The medical and surgical world are engaged in a controversy at the present time as to the treatment of appendicitis. The outside world is looking on with considerable interest, and if those not familiar with medical subjects were to follow this discussion they certainly would be in a quandary as to which course to adopt in case they had appendicitis.

"You find arrayed on one side a class of physicians who persist in claiming that appendicitis can always be cured without surgical intervention, and cite case after case covering a period of several years that they treated successfully with other means than the knife. We also have a class of surgeons who have placed themselves on record as refusing to operate on non-suppurative cases of appendicitis. And there is another class who advise operations in all cases of appendicitis.

"I dare say that all of those present today have had very severe cases of appendicitis, in which they had unexpected recoveries, and it is in such cases that many of us have advised an operation, and it is such cases that are always referred to when an operation is suggested, as an argument in favor of non-surgical treatment. Those who are in the class that advocates early operations are simply without any defense when they are confronted with the foregoing state of affairs."

As a solution of this problem, Dr. Scully gave it as his conclusion that if more attention were paid to the cause of appendicitis, there would be less difficulty as to what course to pursue in its treatment.

The following committee was appointed to prepare a pamphlet on the home treatment of consumption: Dr. S. A. Knopf of this city, Dr. Didama of Syracuse, Dr. G. W. Goler of Rochester, Dr. Rochester of Erie County, and Dr. Stephen Smith. These officers were elected: President—Dr. E. D. Ferguson, Troy; Vice Presidents—Dr. Charles H. Glidden, Little Falls; Dr. J. M. Farrington, Binghamton; Dr. W. H. Thornton, Buffalo; Dr. J. C. Bierwirth, Brooklyn. Treasurer—Dr. E. H. Squibb, Brooklyn. Secretary—Dr. M. C. O'Brien. Members of the Council—Dr. Douglas Ayers, Fort Plain; Dr. Charles Munger, Knoxborough; Dr. E. M. Lyon, Plattsburg; Dr. W. L. Ayer, Owego; Dr. M. W. Townsend, Bergen; Dr. F. H. Wiggin, and Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, New York.

HE MAILED BANANA PEELINGS.

Said in Court the Box Resembled Refuse Cans in Poland.

Hans Conser, a sailor on the steamship Lahn, lying at Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday, charged with putting banana skins in a letter box.

Conser explained, through an interpreter, that he supposed he was obeying the law. He said he was a Pole, and that in the towns of his country small iron boxes are suspended on posts, and into these boxes people are required to put such refuse as fruit peels and paper.

He supposed the same custom prevailed here. Justice Potts said it might be a good idea to have such a law in American towns. He discharged Conser.

SILKS.

MAIN FLOOR—SPECIAL COUNTERS.

2,000 yards Taffetas,—checked, striped, figured, and plain colors,—in lengths of 4 to 16 yards,
40 cents per yard;
Value 75 and 85 cents.

5,000 yards,—fancy silks, canellé, barré, and plaid weaves,—in lengths of 4 to 16 yards,
50 cents per yard;
Value 85 cents to $1.00.

7,000 yards,—novelty silks,—a variety of designs,—fashionable colors, in delicate, medium and dark shades. Lengths of 4 to 20 yards,
65 cents per yard;
Value $1.00 to $1.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

Plenty of Oxfords.

Haven't dared to talk of Oxfords before — sold so fast your size might have been missing before you could get here.

But now, after bringing all our energies to bear, we've filled up the depleted ranks and you can have anything, from the darkest mixture to the lightest grey, in Sack, Cutaway, or Frock Suit, Top Coat or Winter Overcoat, and at any price from $15 to $60.

Late Importation of Half Hose, 25c. to $3.
Scarfs, 50c. to $3.50.
No better $3 Hat.

Custom Tailoring, too.
Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

NAVAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Successful Tests of Signor Marconi's System on the New York and the Massachusetts.

The Navy Department yesterday began a series of experiments with the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy with the object of determining its practicability for general use for naval purposes on sea and land. The experiments will extend over a period of several days and the results in detail will be set forth in a report to be submitted to the Bureau of Equipment by a board of naval experts which has been appointed especially for this work.

The cruiser New York, Admiral Farquhar's flagship, and the battleship Massachusetts have been designated for use in the experiments and have been equipped with the new telegraph apparatus by Signor Marconi. It was on board these vessels that yesterday's preliminary tests were made. The two vessels lay at their anchorage off Thirty-fourth Street, North River, 480 yards apart or about the distance that would separate vessels steaming in squadron formation. Cross bars had been attached to the main truck of the vessel, and from these extensions were strung the connecting wires leading down to the sending and receiving instruments which had been installed on the lower decks of the vessels. The sending instrument was operated on the flagship by Signor Marconi personally, aided by an assistant, and this end of the work was directed by two members of the Naval Board: Lieut. Commander Newton of the New York Navy Yard and Lieut. Frank K. Hill of the cruiser Prairie.

The receiving was done on the Massachusetts, the instrument being operated by one of the inventor's assistants, under the inspection of Lieut. John B. Blish of the Bureau of Equipment.

The particular object of yesterday's tests was to determine the practicability of using the system for short signaling while squadrons are at sea. Marconi's system, if it does all that is claimed, would be of immense advantage in this work. The afternoon experiments consisted of six tests.

The first test was the sending of the contents of a newspaper article of about 1,500 words. This was sent and received without a single error, at the rate of eleven words a minute. This is a little over half the average speed maintained on the ordinary instrument. Signor Marconi explained that this speed could be greatly increased, and in fact the instruments during the yacht races had transmitted 16 words a minute. It simply depended on the speed of the operator. The message after being sent to the Massachusetts was reported back to the New York, the words being registered on tape which was taken by the Inspectors and duly filed away. The second test was the sending of a series of numbers of varying lengths which were ticked off with a little more rapidity than the previous message. Test No. 3 was the sending of a series of letters written, drawn at random. The fourth test was the sending of a series of short messages. The fifth and sixth tests were the transmitting of a series of code messages. These were enough to tax the skill and patience of the operator, the words having to the uninitiated absolutely no sense or meaning. There were one or two errors discovered in these tests, but Signor Marconi explained that these as well as the speed were purely tests of the ability of the operator.

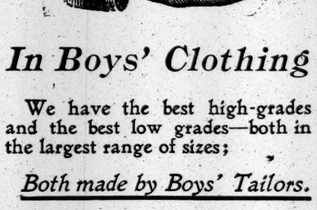
The New York and Massachusetts will leave to-morrow for a trip to sea to further test the new system. A third vessel will be anchored off Navesink Highlands and Signor Marconi will have an instrument and assistant at Sandy Hook. It will be determined just how far the instruments will carry between vessels and between a vessel and the shore. The inventor claims that his instruments as now constructed will operate successfully thirty miles apart. If this proves to be the case, their use in war times, in emergencies, for instance, like those existing at Santiago just prior to its capture by the Americans, would be invaluable.

One feature of the test will be the firing of the big guns of the warships while the messages are being sent, to determine the usefulness of the system during an engagement.

Rear Admiral Farquhar will personally watch the tests, and upon the success of the experiments will depend the adoption of the system by the United States Navy.

BEST & Co

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR



In Boys' Clothing

We have the best high-grades and the best low grades—both in the largest range of sizes;

Both made by Boys' Tailors.

This gives to those not expensive a superiority of style and fit not usually found in goods of the same cost.

SAILOR SUITS, fall weight Serges, handsomely embroidered, *4.85* to *7.75*
JACKET SUITS, all wool, fast color cheviots, *5.00* to *8.50*
YOUTHS' SUITS, (Long Trousers), newest designs of cheviots and cassimeres, *10.00* to *16.50*

60-62 West 23d St.

Deimel Friday

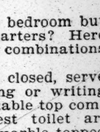
Doctrine

The druggist grows rich in winter time at the expense of poor overclothed humanity.

Woolen underwear helps make the doctors' fortune, by giving its wearer no end of colds, and worse ills which start with colds.

Deimel Linen-Mesh Underwear is just as positively helpful as the above doctrine is positively destructive of recent theories.

Enquire at
"The Linen Store"
JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.
14 West 23d St., New York



Ladies' Gloves.

Foster Hooks,—Finest quality kid, overseam or piqué sewn,—4 hooks.
All fashionable street shades,
$1.00 per pair;
Value $1.75.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FOR LITTLE BEDROOMS.

What occupant of a little bedroom but rebels against cramped quarters? Here are new devices—ingenious combinations to the rescue.

Washstands which, when closed, serve every purpose of a dressing or writing table—drawers and roomy table-top complete. Opened, the handiest toilet arrangements are disclosed—marble-topped stand, swinging pitcher, bowl with drain.

Bureaus which combine long mirror, low dressing table top, roomy drawers; graceful and convenient.

Box divans which are quickly changed from the most luxurious of cushion-piled couches by day to the most comfortable of beds by night.

Always the latest devices for comfort and economy, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GEN. HENRY HAS PNEUMONIA.

Seriously Ill at His Home—His Family Is with Him.

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry of the United States Army is seriously ill at his home, 139 Madison Avenue.

Gen. Henry contracted a cold about one week ago, and pneumonia set in soon after. Medical aid was summoned at once, but the physician was unable to check the ailment. The General is being constantly watched by his wife and his son, Seton. His daughter, Mrs. Benton, arrived in this city last night from her home in Newcastle.

Gen. Henry was to have left for his new station, Headquarters, Department of the Missouri, Omaha, Neb., this week.

FIRM ACCUSED OF SWINDLING.

Took Money, as Alleged, for Positions They Never Granted.

Four men, doing business under the firm name of Barrett & Co., contractors, with an office in the Weldon Building, Jersey City, for about two weeks, were arrested yesterday on a charge of swindling. They described themselves as William J. Trautwein, fifty-seven years old; Edward E. Trautwein, his son, twenty-nine years old; Alfred De Mayo, thirty-one years old, and Ferdinand Tenore, forty-five years old. All said they lived in New York City, but declined to give their addresses.

The complaint was made by Frank Giodini of 102 Brunswick Street, Jersey City, and Charles Nadoe of 166 Elizabeth Street, Manhattan. They said the prisoners represented that they controlled a number of quarries along the Hudson River, and engaged them as managers. They were required to deposit $350 each as security, but never secured the positions. The accused men declined to make any statement, and gave bail in $500 each to appear before Justice Potts to-day.

Stern Bros

Glove Departments

New styles, colors and embroideries in their
Alexandre, Lupin and Avondale
Glace and Suede
Gloves

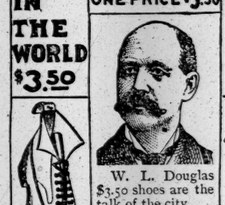
Also
Novelties of
Their Own Importation
in Suede Pique, P. X. M. Chevrette
Le Gant Lavable, Tanne Pique
And the new One Button
Cis-Atlantic Chevrette

Complete lines of
Winter Gloves
For Walking, Driving, Golfing, Cycling and Evening Wear.

West 23d St.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

BEST IN THE WORLD $3.50 | ALL LEATHERS ALL STYLES ONE PRICE $3.50 | REAL WORTH $5 to $7 FOR $3.50



W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the talk of the city.

How he can sell such high-grade shoes for

$3.50

is a mystery to everybody who sees the high cut storm boots, calf lined shoes, and extra heavy double soled shoes. All $3.50.

It does not seem possible but it is a fact just the same.

FACTORY BROCKTON MASS.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

SENT BY MAIL FOR $3.75.

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—40 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

For Dyspepsia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Imparts strength, and makes the process of digestion natural and easy.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Word of Love & Warning,
Sunday, October 29th, 8 P. M.

OUR LORD'S COMING to help and save His people. A SOLEMN TESTIMONY.
By the Evangelists—all the same evening.
Carnegie Hall, George Lewis,
Chickering Hall, A. Clark,
Y. M. C. A. Hall, Harlem, H. King,
Brooklyn Academy of Music, J. B. Davenport,
Cooper Union, N. Y., H. Klug, (in German,)
Saengerbund Hall, Smith & Schermerhorn Sts., Brooklyn, A. Herrmann, (in German.)
Catholic Apostolic Church.
ADMISSION FREE. NO COLLECTION.
This is not Second Adventism.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Wednesdays & Saturdays.
....ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS....
"Tempest of long-continued applause."—Herald.
E. H. SOTHERN and MISS HARNED
The new drama by Leo Dietrichstein, entitled
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2
.....THIRD MONTH.....
Charles Frohman presents
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

Proctor's 23d St. Cont. Perf. RICE & COHEN Edison Moving 15, 25, 50c. PICTURES.
Caron & ert, Jess Dandy, Georgia Gardner, oths

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. Marie Dressler KITTY MITCHELL.
30 other features. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Sunday Evening, October 29th, at 8:15.
Fourth Grand Sunday Concert at Popular Prices.
Soloists: Mme. Schumann-Heink, (first appearance this season,) Miss Charlotte Macconda, Herr Adolph Muhlmann, Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. Conductor.....Emil Paur
Admission, 50c. Box office now open.
WEBER PIANO USED.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OR CO.
3d Year. To-night (in English.) Wagner's
TANNHAUSER.
Ev'g's 8. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed. Sat. 2. 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—IL TROVATORE, (in English.)

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only.
—'Phone No. 2,224 Madison Sq.—
BEGINNING
MAY IRWIN, TO-NIGHT,
in SISTER MARY, Her greatest laugh producer.

WEBER & FIELDS' B'way & 30th St.
Mats. Tues. & Sat.
WHIRL-I-GIG AND
THE OTHER WAY.

Continuous Performance.
Keith's CHINGLING FOO.
STANTON & MODENA. MELVILLE & STETSON.
JOSEPH NEWMAN. Biograph: Yacht Races.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. EVGS. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Etta Butler, 6 Craggs, 6, Adelaide Herrmann, & all the European Hits! Sat'y Bargain Mat., 50c, all parts of house. NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT: A Phenomenal Bill.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night and Sat. Mat., "Otheilo."
Sat. Eve., "Maedel als Rekrut."

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall, 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Or., 50c. Bal., 25c. McINTYRE & HEATH'S OWN Mats. Wed. & Sat. BIG COMPANY.

Collegiate Football Game, To-morrow, Manhattan Field, YALE vs. COLUMBIA. Admission, $1.00. Grand Stand, $1.50.

There Won't Be A Better Time

to buy Women's Finely Tailored, Ready-made Suits.

A few suits—sizes 34, 36 and 38 only—made from imported goods, and lined throughout with heavy taffeta silk, are offered to-day, at

$25.00.

These suits could not be duplicated under $35.00 to $40.00.
13th St. store only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. LAST WEEK. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday 2:15.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. LORD and LADY ALGY
NEXT WEEK,
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
ENGAGEMENT LIMITED TO 3 WEEKS.
HENRY IRVING, MISS ELLEN TERRY,
and
THE LONDON LYCEUM COMPANY.
FIRST TWO WEEKS:
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurs., Fri., Evgs.
"ROBESPIERRE."
A drama in five acts by Victorien Sardou, rendered into English by LAURENCE IRVING.
Maximilien Robespierre.....Henry Irving
Clarisse De Malncon.....Miss Ellen Terry
Saturday Matinée,
NANCE OLDFIELD.
Mrs. Anne Oldfield.....Miss Ellen Terry
and
THE AMBER HEART.
Ellaline.....Miss Ellen Terry
Saturday Night,
WATERLOO,
By A. Conan Doyle.
Corporal Gregory Brewster.....Henry Irving
To be followed by
THE BELLS.
Mathias.....Henry Irving
PRICES, 50c., $1.00, $2.00, and $3.00.

Broadway Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.
Tribune—"Resplendent and Superb."
JULIA ARTHUR.
In a Spectacle of Regal Magnificence.
MORE THAN QUEEN.
MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY.

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. Last times Evgs. 8:15. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15
WM. H. CRANE as PETER STUYVESANT, GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.
TUESDAY, OCT. 31, MR. CRANE will present for the first time a new comedy, entitled
"A RICH MAN'S SON."

THE NEW YORK Evenings at 8:15. LAST DAYS. & Promenade de Luxe. Broadway, 44-45 St.
MAN IN THE MOON JR.
INCL. SAM BERNARD & FOUGERE.
Prom. de Luxe 8 to midn. Neapolitan Orchestra. Sunday Eve. Colossal Concert. Popular Prices.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or the evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3. Boxes, $50 and $40, according to location. Sale now open.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
First Concert Tuesday Evg., Oct. 31, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Miss Lotta Mills, Piano.
Res. Seats $1.50 now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CASINO! The Triple Triumph! To-nght., 8:15. Mat. Tmrrw at 2.
TIMES says: "Attractive to the eye." ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl!

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way
Next Monday, Mrs. Smith's night. Souvenirs.
Nov. 2, Mr. Smith's night. Souvenirs.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Ev'gs, 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av.
The Dramatic Sensation of the Year.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
LOUIS MANN AND CLARA LIPMAN. "Unparalleled Funny."—Herald. THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric. Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.
JULIA MARLOWE IN Barbara Frietchie.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THIRD RECITAL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 28, at 3. DE PACHMANN
CHOPIN PROGRAMME.
Seats $1.00 and $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
No smoking or drinking at matinees.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN WALL STREET
50c. Admission to Promenade 50c.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
**Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. GAY MASQUERADERS
Great Burlesque. Fine Vaudeville.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DENMAN THOMPS